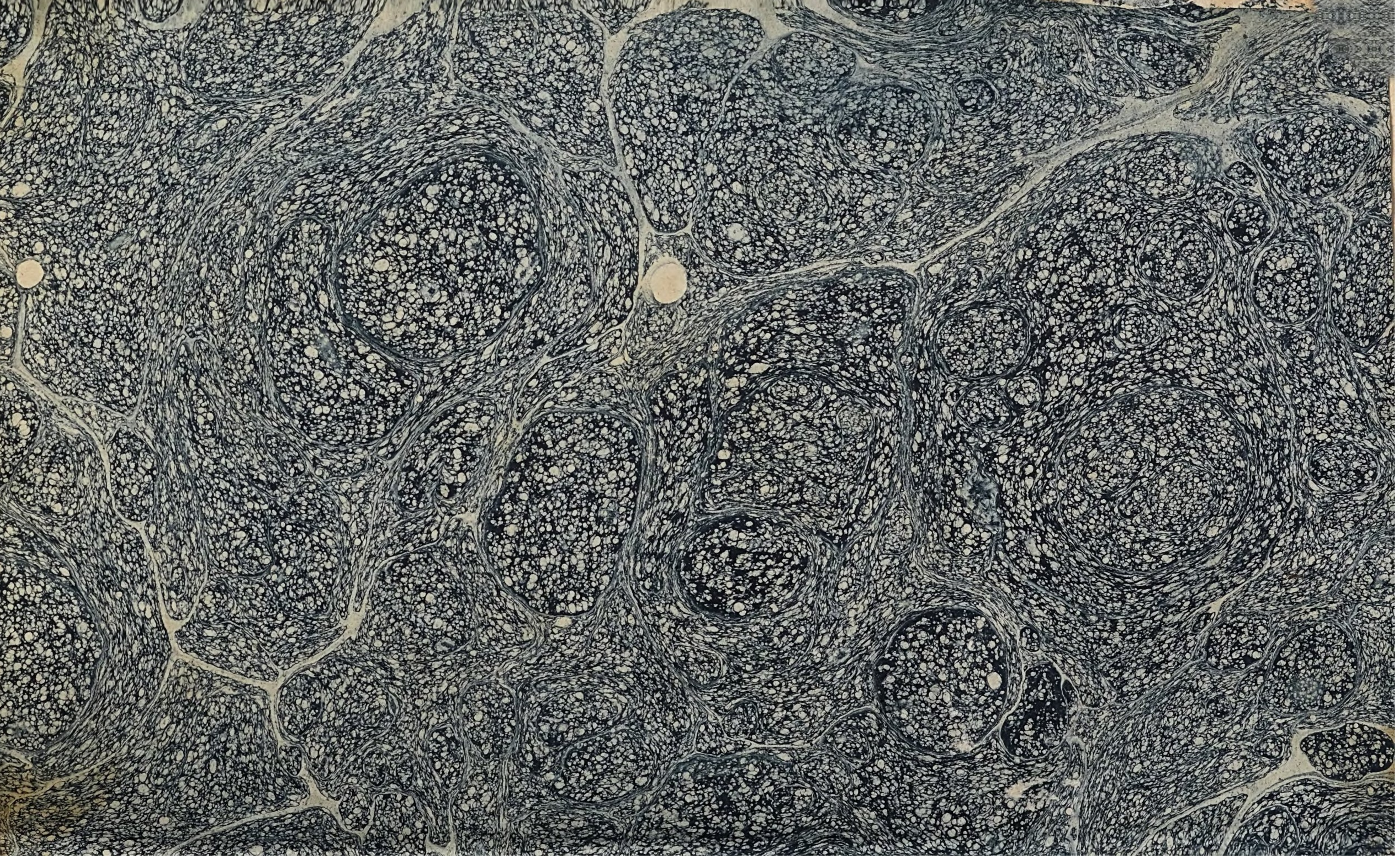


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GENERAL

REGULATIONS AND ORDERS,

LONDON:

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HORSE GUARDS,

1st November, 1804.

HIS MAJESTY having been pleased to give His Royal Approbation to the following Orders and Regulations, the COMMANDER in CHIEF commands that they shall forthwith be circulated and strictly observed throughout the Army

His ROYAL HIGHNESS is aware that this Publication does by no means comprehend the whole detail which the various duties incident to the Service, and the interior œconomy and management of regiments require, but the regulations herein contained are such as apply under all circumstances, and to all situations, and are to be considered as the ground work of those instructions which Generals commanding Districts, and Officers in the Command of Brigades and Regiments,

Forts, or Garrisons, may find it necessary from time to time to issue to the Troops under their respective commands; nor is any thing contrary to the tenor and spirit of these Regulations to be ever enjoined to any part of His Majesty's Forces.

It is incumbent on every Officer in His Majesty's Service, to provide himself with a Copy of these Regulations; and Commanding Officers of Corps are responsible that this Order is duly observed.

By Command of His Royal Highness

The COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

HARRY CALVERT,

Adjutant General of the Forces.

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GENERAL REGULATIONS,

&c. &c.

No. I.

DUTIES, RANK, *and* PRECEDENCE OF REGIMENTS AND OFFICERS, AND COMPLIMENTS TO BE PAID BY THE TROOPS.

Regulations respecting duties, and the rank of officers.

IN all duties, whether with or without arms, piquets, or courts martial, the tour of duty ſhall be from the eldeſt downwards.

Of duties of honor; the 1st is the King's guard; the 2d, thoſe of the Royal Family; 3d, the Captain General's, or Field Marſhal commanding the army; 4th, detachments of the army, or out-poſts; 5th, general officer's guards; 6th, the ordinary guards in camp or garriſon;

7th, the piquets; 8th, general courts martial, and duties without arms, or of fatigue.

Officers on the inlying piquet are to be conſidered as liable to be relieved, and to be employed on other duties.

If an officer's tour of duty happens when he is on the inlying piquet, he ſhall immediately be relieved, and go upon that duty: and his tour upon the piquet ſhall paſs him, although he ſhould not have been upon it a quarter of an hour.

If an officer's tour of duty for the piquet, general court martial, or fatigue, happens when he is upon any other duty, he ſhall not make good that piquet, court martial, or duty of fatigue, when he comes off, but his tour ſhall paſs.—And in the like manner, if he ſhould be upon a general court martial, or duty of fatigue, and his tour of guard or detachment ſhould happen, ſuch guard or detachment ſhall paſs him, and he ſhall not be obliged to make it good.

When from peculiar circumſtances, it is probable that a conſiderable time may elapſe before the ſentence of a general court martial is declared, the members ſhall be liable to return to, and do their duty with their reſpective corps.

When officers are given out in general orders for one duty, they are not to be taken off to be put

put on any other duty, without previous permiſſion from head quarters.

No officer is to exchange his duty with another, without leave of the commanding officer of his regiment.

Guards or detachments which have not marched off from the place of parade, or rendezvous, are not to be reckoned as a duty done; but if they ſhould have marched off from the place of parade, it ſhall be reckoned a duty, though they ſhould be diſmiſſed immediately after.

No regiment is to demand a tour of duty, unleſs it has marched off the place of parade.

General courts martial, which have aſſembled, and the members been ſworn in, ſhall be reckoned a duty, though they ſhould be diſmiſſed without trying any perſon.

Whenever the piquets are ordered to march to any parade, it is not to be accounted a duty unleſs they march off that parade.

The grenadier and light infantry companies are to be completed with proper men out of their reſpective regiments, and to be kept as complete as circumſtances will permit.

When a detachment of grenadiers or light infantry is ordered, their own officers are to march; and if ſuch officers are on any regimental or camp duties, they are to be relieved for that purpoſe.

No major of brigade is to be detached but with his brigade, or the greater part of it, being directed to march under the orders of the major general, or other officer commanding.

No adjutant is to be detached, except with his regiment or battalion.

Command and rank of officers.

All commands in the regular forces fall to the eldeſt officers in the ſame circumſtances, whether of artillery, cavalry or infantry. In caſe two commiſſions of the ſame date interfere, a retroſpect is to be had to former commiſſions.

When corps join either in camp, garriſon, or quarters, the eldeſt officer, whether by brevet or otherwiſe, is to command the whole. This regulation does not apply in the inſtance of battalion guns being attached to regiments.

Officers with the rank of colonel are not liable to be included in the roſter of field officers; a diſtinct duty will generally be aſſigned to them as colonels.

Captains

Captains having the brevet rank of field officers, ſhall do duty as field officers in the line, and an overflaugh ſhall be allowed on their brevet to their regiments in the general roſter of captains, but they ſhall perform all regimental duties according to their regimental rank, agreeably to the eſtabliſhed rules of the ſervice.

The following are the rules by which the relative rank of the officers of His Majeſty's regular forces, militia, yeomanry cavalry, and volunteer corps, is to be determined.

Officers of the regular forces command the officers of equal degree, belonging to the other military ſervices.

Officers of the fencibles and militia rank together, according to the dates of their reſpective commiſſions.

Officers of yeomanry cavalry and volunteer corps rank as juniors of their reſpective ranks, with officers of the regulars, fencible, and militia forces.

Officers ſerving on the ſtaff in the capacity of brigadiers, are to take rank and precedence from their commiſſions as colonels in the army, not from the dates of their appointments as brigadiers.

Officers

Officers employed as majors of brigade, as town, or fort majors, if under the rank of captains, will take rank and precedence as the junior captains, in the brigade or garriſon, in which they are ſerving.

Officers relinquiſhing their regimental commiſſions are not to be conſidered as retaining any rank in His Majeſty's ſervice, either from them or from any brevet commiſſion they may have held, except in caſes which may be exempted from this regulation by His Majeſty's eſpecial authority.

Precedence of regiments.

His Majeſty's life-guards have the precedence of all other corps.—On parades, the horſe artillery, whether mounted or diſmounted, take the right of all other cavalry. The cavalry, whether mounted or diſmounted, take the right of the line, the royal artillery have the precedence of other infantry; the foot guards are the next in rank, then regiments of the line, according to their number and order of precedence; the militia regiments take rank after thoſe of the line, according to their reſpective numbers; but it is to be clearly underſtood, that this regulation refers merely to circumſtances of parade: on all other occaſions corps are to be diſtributed, and drawn up, in the mode which the General, or other Officer commanding, may judge moſt convenient and beſt adapted to the purpoſes of the ſervice.

All

Regulations of honors, and turning out of the line.

All armies ſalute crowned heads with the higheſt honours: colours and ſtandards dropping, and officers ſaluting. The guards mounted over their perſons pay no compliment except to princes of the blood, and that by courteſy, in the abſence of crowned heads.

A Field Marſhal is to be ſaluted with the colours and ſtandards of all the forces, except the horſe and foot guards, and excepting when any of the royal family ſhall be preſent; but in caſe a field marſhal is colonel of any regiment, or troop of horſe or foot guards, he is to be ſaluted by the colours or ſtandards of the regiment or troop he commands.

When guards preſent their arms, the officers, with the exception of thoſe bearing the colours, on all occaſions ſalute with their ſwords.

Generals of cavalry and infantry, upon all occaſions, are entitled to have the march beat to them.

Lieutenant Generals of cavalry and infantry are, upon all occaſions, entitled to three ruffles with preſented arms.

Major Generals to two ruffles with preſented arms.

Brigadier

Brigadier Generals to one ruffle with preſented arms.

To Colonels the guards of their own regiments turn out, and preſent their arms, once a day, after which they only turn out with ordered arms.

2.

Does this mean that Regiments are to be paid in front of the Guard House, and that the men are to stand to them, without attending them?

To Lieutenant Colonels and Majors their own guards turn out with ordered arms once a day; at other times they ſtand by their arms.

When the command of a regiment devolves on a lieutenant colonel or major, their own quarter guards pay them the ſame compliment as is ordered for the colonel.

The Maſter General of the Ordnance is to have the ſame reſpect and honors paid to him as the generals of horſe and foot.

Honors to be paid by the Cavalry.

A General of cavalry or infantry is to be received with ſwords drawn, kettle drums beating, trumpets ſounding the march, and all the officers to ſalute, except the cornet bearing the ſtandard.

A Lieutenant General of cavalry or infantry is to be received with ſwords drawn, trumpets ſounding twice the trumpet flouriſh, as in drawing ſwords, and all the officers to ſalute, except the

cornet

cornet bearing the ſtandard; but the kettle drums are not to beat.

A Major General of cavalry or infantry is to be received with ſwords drawn, one trumpet of each ſquadron ſounding once the trumpet flouriſh, as in drawing ſwords; officers to ſalute, but no kettle drum to beat.

A Brigadier General is to be received with ſwords drawn; officers to ſalute, no trumpet to ſound, or kettle drum to beat.

All officers in the command of forts or garriſons, have a right to the complimentary honors from the troops under their command, which are due to the rank one degree higher than the one they actually poſſeſs.

Manner of paying honors.

The King's ſtandard or colour in the guards, is never to be carried by any guard, except that which mounts on his Majeſty's perſon.

The firſt ſtandard, guidon, or colour of regiments, which is the union colour, is not carried by any guard, but that on the King, Queen, Prince of Wales, or Commander in Chief, being of the Royal Family; and, except in thoſe caſes, it ſhall always remain with the regiment.

When general officers, or perſons entitled to a

ſalute,

ſalute, paſs in the rear of a guard, the officer is only to make his men ſtand ſhouldered, and not to face his guard to the right about, or beat his drum.

When general officers or perſons entitled to a ſalute, paſs guards while in the act of relieving, both guards are to ſalute, receiving the word of command from the ſenior officer of the whole.

All guards are to be under arms when armed parties approach their poſts—And to parties commanded by commiſſioned officers, they are to preſent their arms, beat a march, officers ſaluting.

The colours of a regiment paſſing a guard, are to be ſaluted with the utmoſt reſpect, the drums beating a march.

When two regiments meet on their march, the regiment inferior in point of rank, is to halt, and form in parade order, and ſalute the other regiment, which proceeds on its march, with ſwords drawn or bayonets fixed, trumpets ſounding or drums beating, ſtandards or colours flying, till it has cleared the front of the regiment which has halted.

Regiments of cavalry have rank above thoſe of the infantry, but it is to be obſerved, that on theſe occaſions, all regiments marching with

ſtandards

ſtandards or colours, have a claim to receive the compliments from any regiments or detachments they may meet on their march, not having ſtandards or colours, without reference to the rank and precedence of the particular corps.

Compliments from ſentinels.

All ſentinels are to pay due reſpect to officers paſſing by their poſts, but are to keep their proper front while paying the compliment.

To all field officers, and to officers of a ſuperior rank, ſentinels are to pay the compliment of preſenting their arms, to all other officers they are to carry or handle their arms. With the exception of the ſeveral branches of the Royal Family, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Governors or Lieutenant Governors within the precincts of their commands or governments, no perſon is entitled to any military compliment, who is not dreſſed in uniform.

To governors who have not commiſſions as general officers, all guards within their garriſons turn out with preſented arms, and beat one ruffle. The main guard turns out with preſented arms every time they paſs, yet they give them the compliment of the drum but once a day; all the other guards beat as often as the governor paſſes them.

Governors being likewiſe general officers, are entitled

entitled in every reſpect to the honors due to their reſpective ranks.

Regulation of honors to be paid to admirals, &c.

Admirals, with their flags at the maintop, are to have the ſame reſpect from the troops as generals of cavalry and infantry.

Vice admirals are to have the ſame reſpect as lieutenant generals of cavalry and infantry.

The Rear admirals are to have the ſame reſpect as major generals.

Commodores with broad pendants have the ſame reſpect as brigadier generals.

Rank and precedence between ſea and land officers.

The Admiral or Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's fleet is to rank with a field marſhal of the army.

The Admirals with their flags at the maintop-maſt-head are to have rank with generals.

Vice admirals are to have rank as lieutenant generals.

Rear admirals are to have rank as major generals.

Commodores with broad pendants are to have rank as brigadier generals.

Captains

Captains commanding poſt ſhips, after three years from the date of their firſt commiſſion for a poſt ſhip, are to have rank as colonels.

All other captains commanding poſt ſhips, are to have rank as lieutenant colonels.

Captains of his Majeſty's ſhips or veſſels, not taking poſt, are to have rank as majors.

Lieutenants of his Majeſty's ſhips are to have rank as captains.

The rank and precedence of ſea officers, in the claſſes above-mentioned, are to take place according to the ſeniority of their reſpective commiſſions.

Poſt captains commanding ſhips or veſſels that do not give poſt, rank only as majors during their commanding ſuch veſſels.

Nothing in theſe regulations is to authoriſe any land officer to command any of his Majeſty's ſquadrons or ſhips, nor any ſea officer to command on land.

All guards and ſentinels pay the ſame compliments to the officers of the royal navy, as are directed to be paid to the officers of the army, according to their relative ranks.

The compliments above directed are to be paid by the troops, to officers in the ſervice of any power in alliance with his Majeſty, according to their reſpective ranks.

Turning out of the line.

The line turns out without arms, whenever any part of the Royal Family, or the General Commanding in Chief, comes along the front of the camp. On theſe occaſions, the tents of the quarter guards muſt be ſtruck, the camp colours muſt be planted in line with the ſerjeants' pikes and tents, the drums piled up behind the colours, the companies form in cloſe order, the field officers at their proper poſts, two enſigns take hold of the colours. The line dreſſes by the ſtandards or colours of the regiment.

Regulations of Honours to be obſerved at Military Funerals.

The funeral of a Field Marſhal is to be ſaluted with three rounds of fifteen pieces of cannon, attended by ſix battalions, and eight ſquadrons.

That of a General, with three rounds of eleven pieces of cannon, four battalions, and ſix ſquadrons.

That of a Lieutenant-General, with three rounds

rounds of nine pieces of cannon, three battalions, and four ſquadrons.

That of a Major-General, with three rounds of ſeven pieces of cannon, two battalions, and three ſquadrons.

That of a Brigadier-General, with three rounds of five pieces of cannon, one battalion, and two ſquadrons.

That of a Colonel, by his own battalion, (or an equal number by detachment,) with three rounds of ſmall arms.

That of a Lieutenant-Colonel, by three hundred men, and officers in proportion, with three rounds of ſmall arms.

That of a Major, by two hundred men, and officers in proportion, with three rounds of ſmall arms.

That of a Captain by his own company, or one hundred rank and file, under the command of a Captain, with three rounds of ſmall arms.

That of a Lieutenant, by one ſerjeant, one drummer, one fifer, and forty rank and file, under the command of a Lieutenant, with three rounds of ſmall arms.

That of an Enſign, by one ſerjeant, one drummer, and thirty rank and file, under the command of an Enſign, with three rounds of ſmall arms.

That of a ſerjeant, by nineteen rank and file, under the command of a ſerjeant, with three rounds of ſmall arms.

That of a corporal, muſician, private man, drummer, or fifer, by thirteen rank and file, under the command of a ſerjeant, with three rounds of ſmall arms.

All Officers attending funerals, ſhall wear a piece of black crape round their left arms.

The Pall is to be ſupported by Officers of the ſame rank with that of the deceaſed; if the attendance of a ſufficient number of that rank cannot be obtained, Officers next in ſeniority are to ſupply their place.

A non-commiſſioned officer's corpſe is to be attended to the grave by the non-commiſſioned officers of the regiment, and private men of the troop or company to which he did belong.

No. II.

RETURNS & CORRESPONDENCE.

GENERAL Officers commanding in diſtricts at home, or on ſtations abroad, are regularly to tranſmit the following returns to the adjutant general's office, viz.

Half yearly returns of ſtaff.

On the 24th June and 24th December in each year, *A Half-yearly Return of the General and Staff Officers* ſerving under their orders, ſpecifying any alterations which may have taken place during the preceding half year, either by the appointment or removal of officers, with the dates of ſuch alterations.

Confidential reports.

The *Half-yearly Confidential Reports* required by the order iſſued on the 5th December, 1798—*Vide Appendix.*

General monthly returns.

On the 1ſt of each month a *General Return* of the troops ſerving under their orders, to which is to be ſubjoined a liſt of the general and other ſtaff officers ſerving in the diſtrict or ſtation, ſpecifying their reſpective ſtations.

General officers commanding in diſtricts at home, are to tranſmit monthly to the Quarter-Maſter General

General monthly return of quarters.

A Return of the Quarters of the troops ſtationed under their orders, ſo as to arrive on the 25th of each month; diſtinguiſhing thoſe in barracks from thoſe in quarters, by the letters B and Q, marked in red ink, agreeably to the form now in uſe, and to report immediately any change which may afterwards take place therein (otherwiſe than by war-office routes,) as ſoon as orders are iſſued for them.

General officers commanding on foreign ſtations, are to tranſmit to the adjutant general's office

General half yearly return of caſualties.

A Return of the Caſualties in the troops under their orders, agreeably to the form, No. 3, at the end of the Appendix; to be tranſmitted immediately after the 24th June and 24th December in each year.

Monthly reports of leave of abſence.

On the 1ſt of each month, a *Liſt of the Officers* to whom they may have granted *Leave of Abſence*, during the preceding month, ſpecifying the term of ſuch leave, and the reaſon for it being granted.

Diſembark-

Diſembarkation Returns of regiments or detachments, which may arrive within the precincts of their reſpective commands. Debarkation returns.

Officers commanding regiments or detachments, on arrival in Great Britain from Ireland, or from abroad, will tranſmit to the adjutant general's office, and to the war office

A *Diſembarkation Return*, a duplicate of which they will deliver to the General, or other Officer (if of ſuperior rank) commanding at the port at which they diſembark, and will alſo report direct to the Quarter-Maſter General the ſtrength of the regiment or detachment, and at the ſame time tranſmit a return of ſuch camp equipage as may be in its poſſeſſion, particularly ſpecifying the quality and condition thereof. Debarkation return.

Officers commanding regiments or detachments, on arrival in Ireland from Great Britain, or from abroad, are to tranſmit ſimilar diſembarkation returns to the adjutant general in Dublin, a duplicate of which they will deliver to the general or other officer (if of ſuperior rank) commanding at the port, at which they diſembark, and will alſo report direct to the quarter maſter general in Dublin, the ſtrength of the re-

giment or detachment, and at the ſame time tranſmit a return of ſuch camp equipage as may be in its poſſeſſion, particularly ſpecifying the quality and condition thereof.

Commanding officers of regiments, in whatever part of the world they may be ſerving, are regularly to tranſmit to the adjutant-general's office, the following returns, viz.

Monthly return.

A Monthly Return on the 1ſt of each month, in which (under the head of "abſent officers") they will ſtate the reſult of their enquiries after ſuch officers of their reſpective corps as may not have joined ſince their appointment, or may be abſent without leave, and the cauſes which detain them from their duty, are, as far as poſſible, to be aſcertained. A *Nota Bene* is likewiſe to be inſerted at the foot of the return, ſtating the number of recruits actually joined and approved at the head quarters of the regiment ſince laſt return; and another ſpecifying the number of recruits enliſted during the preceding month having received only intermediate approval.

Officers commanding regiments of cavalry are likewiſe to ſtate, the number of effective horſes in their reſpective regiments,

ments, (whether in barracks or quarters) for which forage is drawn, diſtinguiſhing the number of officers' horſes from that of the non-commiſſioned officers and privates. They are moreover to certify, that all the horſes have been inſpected by the veterinary ſurgeon, and to mention whether there is, or is not, any appearance amongſt them of glanders or farcy.

In caſes where men may have been diſcharged during the preceding month, the reaſons for granting their diſcharges (and by whoſe authority they have been granted) are to be fully ſtated, and all transfers of men, given or received, are to be fully accounted for at the foot of the return.

Officers commanding regiments are likewiſe to certify on the back of their monthly returns the dates of all general orders received by them during the preceding month, and that ſuch orders have been duly entered in the regimental orderly books.

Duplicates of theſe monthly returns are to be tranſmitted to the war-office.

A half

Half-yearly return of caſualties.

A Half-yearly Return of Caſualties, immediately after the 24th June and 24th December, in each year, ſtating in ſeparate columns, the number of recruits joined, of men dead, killed in action, diſcharged, deſerted, of transfers given and received, ſpecifying to and from what regiments.

Half-yearly return of women and children.

A Half-yearly Return (at the ſame periods) of the number of *Women* (legally married) and *Children*, belonging to the regiment, ſpecifying their ſex, and aſcertaining the numbers of each, above or under ten years of age.

Officers commanding regiments in Great Britain, are to tranſmit to the adjutant-general's office,

Return of Officers. Weekly ſtate.

A Return of Officers on the 14th of each month, and a *Weekly State*, in which any men returned diſcharged, are to be fully accounted for in a note, ſpecifying by whoſe authority they have been diſcharged, and for what reaſons. The returns ſhould be tranſmitted ſo as to arrive at the adjutant-general's office by every Monday's poſt.

Returns of quarters and marches.

Officers commanding regiments muſt be prepared

pared to fill up ſuch blank returns as may occaſionally be ſent them from the quarter-maſter general, for the purpoſe of giving any information which may be required, relative to the quarters occupied by their reſpective regiments, or the marches they have performed.

Embarkation returns.

Officers commanding regiments or detachments on embarking from Great Britain for Ireland, or for a foreign ſtation, will tranſmit

An Embarkation Return to the Adjutant General, the Quarter Maſter General, and to the War-Office, a duplicate of which they will deliver to the General or Officer commanding at the port from which they embark, if a ſenior officer to themſelves.

Officers commanding regiments or detachments, on embarking from Ireland for Great Britain, or for a foreign ſtation, are to tranſmit

Embarkation Returns to the Adjutant General in Dublin, and to the Adjutant General's office in London, a duplicate of which they will deliver to the General or Officer commanding at the port, from which they embark, if a ſenior officer to themſelves.

In the embarkation returns of regiments, every officer,

officer, non-commiſſioned officer, and private, preſent or abſent, muſt be accounted for.

Previous to embarkation, commanding officers will make a minute inſpection of the arms and accoutrements of their regiments, and tranſmit a return thereof to the adjutant general's office.

Returns of officers and men left at home.

A ſpecial return muſt be ſent to the Adjutant-General's office, to the Inſpector General of the recruiting ſervice, and to the regimental agents of all officers, non-commiſſioned officers and privates left at home, in which the rank, name, employment, and ſtation of each individual muſt be ſpecified, and their accounts muſt be cloſed and ſettled with their regimental agents up to the 24th of the month, in which the embarkation takes place. (Vide return No. 1, at the end of the Appendix.)

Agents enjoined to make due communication to regiments on foreign ſtations.

The Inſpector General will every two months communicate to the regimental agents, any caſualties which may occur amongſt the men belonging to the regiments on foreign ſtations, who are at home; and the agents of regiments are hereby ſtrictly enjoined to make the moſt ready and detailed communication to the officers commanding regiments in their agency, with reſpect to the officers and men who are abſent from their regiments.

Returns of recruiting parties.

On a regiment embarking, the commanding officer is to tranſmit to the adjutant-general's office

A Return of the Recruiting Parties, left in Great Britain or Ireland, ſpecifying their ſtrength, ſtations, and the officers by whom they are commanded. (Vide return, No. 2, at the end of the Appendix.)

A duplicate of this return is to be tranſmitted to the Inſpector General of the recruiting ſervice at the military depôt in the Iſle of Wight.

The number and ſtrength of the recruiting parties left at home, on a regiment embarking for foreign ſervice, may vary according to circumſtances, but in every inſtance officers and non-commiſſioned officers equal, at leaſt, to the eſtabliſhment of one troop or company, are to be ſo employed, unleſs particular orders are given to the contrary.

On the embarkation of any regiment or detachment for foreign ſervice, there will be tranſmitted from the Adjutant-General, by the earlieſt opportunity, to the General or other Officer Commanding on the ſtation for which it is deſtined, an exact return of the ſtate of the regiment; and Officers in command on ſtations abroad, are enjoined

joined to tranſmit ſimilar returns to the adjutant-general's office in London, of any regiment or detachment quitting their command, whether for the purpoſe of going to any other foreign ſtation, or returning home.

Officers to report their arrival from abroad.

All officers belonging to regiments on foreign ſtations, not actually employed on the recruiting ſervice, are to report, in writing, their arrival from abroad, and the cauſe of their abſence, at the adjutant-general's office, ſpecifying the term of their leave of abſence: they are to leave their addreſſes with their reſpective agents, to whom, in caſe of their changing their places of reſidence, they are immediately to give notice.

Reports of deſerters.

Officers in the command of regiments ſtationed in any part of the United Kingdom are to ſend deſcriptions of ſuch men as may deſert from their reſpective corps, as ſoon as poſſible after their deſertion, to the ſeveral inſpecting field officers of recruiting diſtricts in the United Kingdom; and in order to avoid the expence of poſtage, ſuch reports are to be ſeverally addreſſed as follows, viz.

On His Majeſty's Service.

To the Inſpecting Field Officer,

War Office, *at*

and

and tranſmitted, unſealed, under cover to the Secretary at War, from whoſe office they will be forwarded to their ſeveral addreſſes.

Final approval of recruits to be reported.

Upon the final approval of recruits, at the head-quarters of regiments, commanding officers will invariably tranſmit certificates of ſuch approval to the inſpecting field officers by whom the recruits may have been intermediately approved.

Forms of diſcharge.

No diſcharges are hereafter to be uſed, except in exact conformity to thoſe preſcribed by the General Orders dated 15th February, 1803, and in the Royal Veteran Battalions by the Order dated 28th May, 1804.—*Vide Appendix.*

Invalid ſoldiers to be ſent home from regiments abroad with conditional diſcharges.

When ſoldiers are ſent home from foreign ſtations as *invalids*, commanding officers of regiments are to ſend with them, in poſſeſſion of the officer under whoſe ſuperintendence they are placed, conditional diſcharges, which are not to be conſidered as valid till ratified by the Inſpector General of the recruiting ſervice, after a minute examination into their ſeveral conditions and capacity for further ſervice.

Inſtructions to officers having charge of invalid ſoldiers.

In theſe diſcharges the ſervices of the men, the reaſons for granting their diſcharges, their wounds, and whether they are or are not recommended for His Majeſty's bounty of Chelſea, are

to

to be clearly ſtated, their accounts are to be cloſed, and made over to the officer who has charge of them; and officers ſo ſituated, whether they are ſent home expreſsly on this duty, or are coming home on leave of abſence, or for any other purpoſe whatever, are moſt ſtrictly ordered on no account to quit the men committed to their care, until they have delivered them to the Inſpector General, or officer commanding at the military depôt, and have received his permiſſion to leave that garriſon.

In inſtances where invalids arrive in the River Thames, they will generally be ordered to the York Hoſpital at Chelſea, in which caſe the officer in charge of them will receive permiſſion to abſent himſelf on delivering the men, and conſigning over their accounts to the military ſuperintendant of that eſtabliſhment.

Military correſpondence.

In conducting the buſineſs of the army, the military correſpondence will paſs through the Commander in Chief's military Secretary, excepting ſuch parts as relate to particular Departments, and which are hereafter ſpecified.

Adjutant General.

All correſpondence, which has for its object the arming and clothing of the troops, the diſcipline of the army, military regulations and applications for leaves of abſence, will paſs through the medium of the Adjutant-General.

All

All applications for routes, camp equipage, and other requiſites for cantoning and encamping the troops, alſo all correſpondence relating to quarters, marches, camps, plans and diſpoſition for defence, likewiſe embarking and general conveyance of the troops, to be addreſſed direct to the Quarter-Maſter General. Quarter-maſter General.

All applications relative to military diſburſements or to pecuniary claims to pay, allowances, &c. and all letters which have for their object the conſtruction and explanation of acts of Parliament, regarding the military ſervice, or which have reference to the civil police of the country, are, as formerly, to be addreſſed to the Right Honourable the Secretary at War. Secretary at War.

All official letters and reports from general or other officers in command, which are deſigned to be laid before his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief, are to be ſigned by the General or Commanding Officers themſelves.

All official letters from head-quarters (not circular) are to be acknowledged by the firſt opportunity after the receipt thereof, and commanding officers of regiments, as before directed, are to ſpecify on the back of their monthly returns what general orders, official regulations or circular letters they may have received during the preceding month.

Generals commanding and Officers commanding regiments.

All applications on points of duty, ſhall, except in caſes of preſſing and evident neceſſity, be made through the general officers in command, thoſe from regimental officers being, in the firſt inſtance, ſubmitted to the commanding officers of their regiments.

Mode of addreſſing official letters, &c.

All letters, returns and reports, ſent to the Adjutant-General, which are not of a confidential nature, ſhall be addreſſed

" *To the Adjutant General of the Forces,*

" *Horſe Guards,*

" *London.*"

without adjoining his name.

All official letters intended for the deputy adjutant-general, or other officer belonging to the department, are to be tranſmitted, under covers, addreſſed as above to the adjutant-general.

All official letters intended for the deputy quarter-maſter-general, or other officers of that department, are to be tranſmitted under cover to the quarter-maſter-general.

Pay liſts.

Officers in the command of regiments, both abroad and at home, and inſpecting field officers of the recruiting ſervice, are directed to cauſe the

the Pay Lifts, and other accounts of their reſpective corps or diſtricts, to be prepared, duly authenticated, and tranſmitted to the War Office as ſoon as poſſible after the expiration of the periods at which, by the eſtabliſhed regulations, it is required they ſhould be made up; and in caſe of a delay being unavoidably incurred, an eſpecial explanation as to the cauſe of it, is to be made to the Secretary at War.

Leaves of Abſence.

Applications from ſtaff officers in Great Britain.

ALL applications for leave of abſence from officers ſerving upon the ſtaff of Great Britain, are to be addreſſed, in the firſt inſtance, to the General officer commanding the diſtrict in which they are ſtationed, by whom, (if approved) they will be tranſmitted to the Adjutant-General for the purpoſe of being laid before the Commander in Chief.

Applications from Staff Officers in Ireland.

All applications for leave of abſence from officers ſerving upon the ſtaff in Ireland, are to be addreſſed, in the firſt inſtance, to the General Officer commanding the diſtrict, in which they are ſtationed, by whom (if approved) they will be tranſmitted to the Adjutant-General in Dublin, for the purpoſe of being laid before the Commander of the Forces in Ireland.

Applications from regimental officers in Great Britain.

All applications from officers belonging to regiments in Great Britain are, in the firſt inſtance, to be made through their regimental commanding officers, to the General Officer commanding the brigade to which they belong; if their applications meet his ſanction, he will forward them to the General Officer commanding the diſtrict, by whom (in all inſtances, in which the General Officers are not themſelves competent to decide) they will be tranſmitted to the Adjutant-General, for the purpoſe of being ſubmitted to the Commander in Chief.

Applications from regimental officers in Ireland.

All applications from officers belonging to regiments in Ireland, are, in like manner, to be made, in the firſt inſtance, through their regimental commanding officer to the General Officer commanding the brigade to which they belong; if their applications meet his ſanction, he will forward them to the General Officer commanding the diſtrict, by whom, (in all inſtances, in which the General Officers are not themſelves competent to decide) they will be tranſmitted to the Adjutant-General in Dublin, for the purpoſe of being ſubmitted to the Commander of the Forces in Ireland.

Applications for leave of abſence from regimental paymaſters, muſt be accompanied by a ſtatement from the Commanding Officer of their reſpective regiments, of the proviſion made for

for the performance of the duties of the pay-maſterſhip, during their abſence; and in no inſtance will leave of abſence be granted to them, unleſs ſuch proviſion is perfectly ſatisfactory to the Secretary at War.

Certificates of ill health.

Officers belonging to regiments ſtationed in Great Britain, who may be unavoidably prevented joining by ill health, are in due time to tranſmit to the commanding officers of their regiments certificates of the ſame, ſigned by a military medical officer, ſtating the probable time in which they may be ſufficiently recovered to return to their duty. Whenever officers coming under this deſcription are in London or its vicinity, theſe certificates muſt be ſigned by one of the principal officers of the Army medical department, or if in Dublin, by one of the principal officers of the army medical board on that eſtabliſhment.

Periods on which leaves of abſence terminate in Great Britain.

All leaves of abſence granted to officers of regiments in Great Britain are to terminate on the 10th of March in South Britain, and on the 10th of April in North Britain; nor are any applications for leave, beyond thoſe periods, to be made, until the ſummer exerciſes and reviews are over, except in caſes of the moſt urgent and indiſpenſable neceſſity; and the indulgence of leave of abſence will be altogether withheld from any re-

giment which is reported to be deficient in its difcipline, appearance, or movements in the field.

Applications from officers of regiments abroad.

Officers belonging to regiments abroad, who may apply for an extenfion of leave of abfence, are in all cafes, where it may be poffible, to tranfmit their applications through the medium of their refpective colonels to the Adjutant-General, for the purpofe of being laid before the Commander in Chief, and are to fpecify in their applications by what authority, and for what period they have been abfent from their regimental duty; nor is an extenfion of leave to be requefted, except in cafes of evident neceffity.

Applications from officers on the recruiting fervice.

All applications for leave of abfence from officers belonging to regiments abroad, who may be employed on the recruiting fervice in Great Britain, are to be made, in the firft inftance, through the infpecting field officer of the diftrict in which they are ftationed, to the Infpector-General of the recruiting fervice, by whom (if approved) they will be tranfmitted to the Adjutant-General for the Commander in Chief's confideration.

Applications on account of ill health.

Officers belonging to regiments abroad, who may apply for leave of abfence on account of ill health, are to tranfmit to the adjutant-general's office certificates of their inability to join, and the probable time in which they may be fuffi-

ciently

ciently recovered to perform their duty, ſigned, if in London or its vicinity, by one of the principal officers of the army medical department; but in every inſtance theſe certificates muſt be ſigned by ſome military medical officer, and they will, from time to time, be referred to the conſideration of the principal officers of that department.

No officer to quit the kingdom without leave.

No officer (except for the purpoſe of joining his regiment, or on eſpecial duty) is on any account to quit the kingdom, without the King's leave of abſence for that purpoſe having been previouſly obtained.

Extent of leaves of abſence granted by general officers commanding abroad.

No leave of abſence granted by General or other Officers, commanding on foreign ſtations, is to be conſidered as valid for more than *ſix months*, from the time of its being granted, with the exception of India and New South Wales, for which ſtations *twelve months* are allowed; nor can ſuch leave be renewed by any other authority than that of His Majeſty.

No. III.

REGULATIONS

RESPECTING

GUARDS AND OTHER DUTIES

IN GARRISON AND IN CAMP.

Garriſon regulations.

THE following orders and regulations are to be ſtrictly attended to in all garriſons.

The reveillé is to ſound or beat at break of day.

The troop or aſſembly is to ſound or beat at o'clock in the morning.

The retreat is to ſound or beat at ſun-ſet, after which no trumpet is to ſound, or drum to beat in the garriſon, except at watch ſetting and tattoo, and in caſe of fire or other alarm.

The trumpet is to ſound for watch-ſetting, and the tattoo is to beat at o'clock, after which no ſoldier is to be out of his quarters.

The

The founds for the trumpet and bugle horn, which were circulated in December, 1798, are to be adopted and uſed excluſively of any others by every regiment and corps of cavalry in His Majeſty's ſervice.

Trumpets and bugles.

It is extremely eſſential, that the muſic and the drums and fifes ſhould be attentive when playing or beating for military purpoſes, on occaſions permitted by His Majeſty's Regulations, and above all in the ordinary and quick time marches, not to deviate in the moſt trifling degree from the time which will allow, within the minute, the exact number of ſteps preſcribed by His Majeſty's Regulations; and the muſic for both ſlow and quick time ſhould be practiſed under the direction of the drum major with the plummet, until the exact preſcribed cadence has been acquired; the muſic and the drums ſhould be frequently practiſed together, in order that when relieving each other in the quick march, the time may not differ in the ſmalleſt degree, but the cadence, according to regulation, be uniformly and uninterruptedly preſerved.

Muſic and drums.

Every officer muſt be provided with a ſize-roll of his troop or company, and muſt on all occaſions be prepared to account for every man and horſe of his troop, or company by name. Each troop or company is to be ſized and carefully inſpected

Size rolls.

inſpected by an officer, before it is marched to the regimental or general parade.

The men for duty of each regiment are to march under the direction of the adjutant or other commiſſioned officer from their regimental to the general parades.

Adjutant. An adjutant of the day is to be furniſhed from the regiment which gives the town guard, or the commander in chief's guard; the ſame regiment is to furniſh the drum major, and drummers, who are to beat the aſſembly through the different quarters of the garriſon, as they may be ordered.

Town major. It is the duty of the town major to tell off the guards, in which he will be aſſiſted by the adjutant of the day.

Field Officer of the day. The field officer of the day is always to be preſent at guard mounting; no other officer under the rank of a general officer, except the adjutant general, and the deputy adjutant general, has any right to interfere, or to give any orders on the parade, to the town major. The governor, or commandant, whatever his rank may be, is of courſe an exception to this order.

The following is the regulation to be obſerved in mounting guards:

All

All guards are to parade with ſhouldered arms, and unfixed bayonets: without any intervals between them, the ranks open, and the ſerjeants with pikes carried. The officers with their ſwords drawn, and non-commiſſioned officers commanding guards, to be formed about forty paces in front of the centre, in two ranks, facing the line, where they are to receive the old parole and ſuch orders as may be given them. Mode of mounting guards.

The major or commanding officer will give the word of command—

Officers and non-commiſſioned officers, outwards face!
Take poſt in front of your reſpective guards!
Quick, March!

As ſoon as they have taken poſt, fronting their reſpective guards, the word of command will be given.

Officers and non-commiſſioned officers,—To your guards,
March!
Halt!
Front!

The commanding officer will then direct the parade to

Order arms!
Fix bayonets!

Shoulder

Shoulder arms!

Officers and non-commiſſioned officers inſpect your guards!

The ſeveral officers and non-commiſſioned officers will then inſpect their guards. When there is a captain's guard, each officer is to take a rank, the ſerjeants accompanying them.

As ſoon as the inſpection is over, the officers and non-commiſſioned officers return to their poſts, and the adjutant will go down the line, and receive the report of each guard; the commanding officer will then order

The Troop;

Drummer's call on the right;

On which the captain will face inwards, and the lieutenant and enſign will face to the right, and march in *quick time*, to the head of the grenadiers. The captain goes to the head of the right of his remaining men. The field officer then orders the grenadiers to cloſe their ranks, and to march off in *quick time*, the lieutenant being *three* paces advanced in front of his men, and the enſign *one*. The colours will be received as uſual. And the grenadiers on their arrival on the left flank of the guards will file at the *ordinary time*, through the ranks; the lieutenant, and the colours, in front of the front rank. The guards are to march off at the *ordinary time*, and by diviſions, taking care that when they open their ranks, the

front

front rank of each keeps its exact diſtance from the front rank preceding it. When there are more officers than one belonging to the ſame guard, the ſecond in rank is to take poſt, and to march paſt the commanding officer on the parade, at the head of the laſt diviſion, inſtead of being in the rear of it. When there is an officer ſenior to the field officer of the day, on the parade, the guards are to march by and ſalute him: the field officer of the day, in that caſe, marching at their head.

The foregoing regulations reſpecting mounting guards are drawn up with a reference to a ſingle battalion. With certain neceſſary and obvious alterations, they are equally applicable to a garriſon; in the latter inſtance, the commandant will give the word of command, the town major or brigade major will collect the reports.

All officers not in the ranks are to place themſelves in the rear of the commanding officer of the parade.

In all garriſons where there is a field officer of the day, he is to appear mounted, on the parade. Field Officer of the day.

In ſmall garriſons, a captain is to do the duty of a field officer of the day, in the ſame manner in all reſpects, except that his being mounted may be diſpenſed with.

N. B. Of-

N. B. Officers on all duties under arms, are to have their ſwords drawn, without waiting for any word of command for that purpoſe.

Officers commanding guards.

The officers on the port, and all other detached guards, are to ſend a report, night and morning, to the officer commanding the main guard, and at other times alſo, when any thing extraordinary happens, on, or near their guards.

Officers commanding guards at the ports, are to draw up the bridges, or ſhut the barriers, on the approach of any body of armed men, of which they are to give notice to the main guard, and are not to ſuffer any of them to come into the garriſon, without leave from the governor or commandant.

Officers on guard are to go their rounds frequently during the night, ſpecifying in their morning report, the particular hours at which they performed this duty. In the reports of all guards are to be mentioned likewiſe, the hours when viſited by officers, or rounds of any deſcription. A non-commiſſioned officer, with a file of men, is frequently to viſit the ſentinels, during the day.

Field Officer of the day.

When there is a field officer of the day, it is his duty to viſit all guards frequently, during the day and the night, to turn out the piquets in caſe

caſe of fire, alarm, or riot; in the morning, on the diſmounting of the guards, he will collect the reports, and carry them to the governor or commandant, together with any obſervations he may himſelf have made, in the courſe of his duty of the preceding day. When there is no field officer of the day, the reports will be collected, and delivered to the governor, by the captain of the day, or by the officer commanding the main guard. Each regiment muſt have an alarm poſt aſſigned to it, to which it will repair in caſe of fire, or any other extraordinary alarm, either by day or by night.

Officers of the royal artillery.

The royal artillery never do duty but in corps; the officers however are not to be exempted from a participation in the general duties of the garriſon or camp, in which they may be ſerving (Guards and piquets excepted, which they take with their own corps only.) But, as there is in ſome ſituations a very extenſive ſuperintendance, and always more or leſs reſponſibility attached to the officers of this corps who are entruſted with detached commands, it is ordered, that (though the officer commanding the royal artillery is at all times to be included in the general or garriſon roſter) in inſtances where ſuch commanding officer makes it appear to the Commanding General, that he has peculiar profeſſional occupations which will demand his attention, and which would be interrupted

terrupted by the performance of garriſon duties, he ſhall be exempted from ſuch duties, at the diſcretion of the Commanding General.

Officers making written reports, are to ſign them, ſpecifying their rank, and the regiments to which they belong.

Attentions and duties of officers on guard.

Neither officers nor ſoldiers are on any account to take off their clothing or accoutrements while they are on guard.

The officers are to remain conſtantly at their guards, except while viſiting their ſentinels, nor are they to enter any houſe or place of public amuſement.

Officers commanding guards when going to viſit their ſentinels are to mention their intention, and the probable time of their abſence, to the next officer in command.

Every officer on guard is expected to make himſelf acquainted with the orders of the guard, as alſo with thoſe which each ſentinel ought to have on his poſt. He is to inſpect every relief, both on going out to their poſts, and returning from them. He is alſo watchfully to ſuperintend the conduct of the non-commiſſioned officers, taking care that they are exact in the performance of their duty, that they

maintain

maintain a proper authority, and prevent any ſpecies of irregularity amongſt the men. He muſt particularly aſcertain that the corporals themſelves are well informed with reſpect to the orders they are to deliver to the ſeveral ſentinels, whom he muſt frequently viſit, to be aſſured that they know their duty, and have received the proper inſtructions.

Non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers.

No non-commiſſioned officer nor ſoldier is to quit his guard without leave, which is to be granted only upon particular occaſions, and to very few at a time. The non-commiſſioned officers are reſponſible, that no drinking, ſwearing, gaming, or other irregularity is allowed in the guard room.

Relief of ſentinels.

In relieving ſentinels, the following mode is to be invariably adopted. If the relief conſiſts of leſs than four men, it is to be formed in a rank entire, the corporal on the right, dreſſed with the front rank, with his arms advanced; he is to take care that the men march regularly, are ſilent, and that the rear ranks (when the relief conſiſts of more than four men) are well locked up. On approaching the ſentinel or ſentinels to be relieved, the relief is to be halted at the diſtance of ten or twelve paces from the poſt, and remain with their arms carried; the corporal then advances with the man or men going on the poſt, who, with ported arms, approach the

ſentinels to be relieved, and from them, in the hearing of the corporal only, receive the orders of the poſt: the relieved ſentinels then take their place in the relief, which proceeds in its rounds.

Attentions required of ſentinels.

Sentinels are not to quit their arms, or walk more than ten yards on each ſide of their poſts. They are never to converſe, loiter, nor lounge upon their poſts, nor remain in their ſentry boxes in good, nor even in moderate weather, but are to move about briſkly, in a ſoldier-like manner. On the appearance of an officer, they are to ſtand firm on any part of their walk paying the compliment due, until the officer has paſt, taking care to front the point ſpecially recommended to their obſervance; for inſtance, on a rampart or battery, &c. they will face outwards.

During the night, ſentinels are to face any perſons approaching their poſts, and ſtand firm and in a ſtate of preparation, with ported arms, till they have aſcertained who is advancing towards them.

From non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers.

It is equally the duty of non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers at all times, and in all ſituations, to pay the proper compliments to officers of the Royal Navy, and to officers of other regiments (when dreſſed in their uniforms), as to the officers of their own particular corps.

When

When a ſoldier without arms, or with ſide-arms only, meets an officer, he will continue to move on, but he is to raiſe his hand to his cap, looking at the ſame time in a reſpectful and ſoldier-like manner at the officer, who, it is preſumed, will ever feel diſpoſed to make a ſuitable acknowledgment to the compliment he receives from a ſoldier.

Officers commanding brigades and regiments are reſponſible that this very eſſential point of diſcipline is enforced with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs; and that a neglect of it is in no inſtance allowed to eſcape reprehenſion or puniſhment, according to the circumſtances of the caſe.

Though His Majeſty's Regulations diſpenſe with guards turning out, as a matter of compliment, after ſun-ſet, this is by no means to prevent ſentinels, when officers in uniform approach their poſts, paying them a proper attention, by ſtanding ſteady with carried arms, facing to their proper front; nor is this to be diſcontinued until the evening is ſo far advanced, that the ſentinels begin challenging, and demand the counterſign. It is incumbent on non-commiſſioned officers not on duty, and on ſoldiers not actually poſted as ſentinels, to pay the ſame attention and compliments to officers (when dreſſed in their uniforms) by night as by day.

Orders to be explained to the guard.

The ſtanding orders of the guard are to be diſtinctly read and carefully explained to the men, as ſoon as the guard is mounted, and again after the ſentries firſt poſted return to the guard.

Fire or other alarm in garriſon.

When a fire breaks out or any alarm is raiſed in a garriſon, all guards are to be immediately under arms; the barriers are to be ſhut, draw-bridges drawn up, and ſo continue till the fire is extinguiſhed.

Officers not to be entruſted with the command of guards till competent to the duty.

Except in caſes of urgent neceſſity, no officer is to have the charge of a guard, till he is perfectly acquainted with his duty. For the purpoſe of inſtruction, young officers may be put on duty as ſupernumeraries with ſenior officers, from whoſe advice and example they may be expected to obtain a knowledge of their duty.

Young officers ſhould likewiſe attend all regimental courts-martial, for at leaſt three months, before they are permitted to be members of ſuch courts.

Soldiers permitted to act as ſervants, are to mount guard with the officers they ſerve, and to do the duty of that guard.

Regulations reſpecting muſicians.

In regiments that have bands of muſic, one private ſoldier of each troop or company is permitted to act as a muſician, and a ſerjeant is allowed

allowed to act as maſter of the band; but all theſe men are to be effective to the ſervice as ſoldiers, are to be perfectly drilled, and liable to ſerve in the ranks on any emergency.

Reſtrictions reſpecting ſleeping out of quarters.

No men are to be allowed to ſleep out of their quarters, except ſuch as have families, and who are, together with their wives, of good characters, and who (if not married previous to inliſtment) have married with the conſent of their commanding officer.

General attentions of officers.

It is the duty of all officers to take notice of any negligence or impropriety of conduct in non commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers, whether on duty or off duty, although the perſon or perſons ſo offending ſhould not belong to their particular regiment. Any neglect of duty they are immediately to report to the officer commanding the guard on which it has occurred; and they are enjoined to confine and to report to the commanding officer of the regiment to which the offenders belong, any non-commiſſioned officers or ſoldiers they may detect in diſorderly practices, or who may appear out of their quarters, conducting themſelves either in point of behaviour or appearance in a manner unbecoming ſoldiers.

Officers on their arrival at any ſea-port, for the purpoſe of embarking, are immediately to

report themſelves to the commandant, or other officer in the command of the troops, if of a rank ſuperior to themſelves. They muſt conſtantly appear in their proper uniforms, during their ſtay, and muſt, in every particular, conform to the regulations and diſcipline of the garriſon. This order applies equally to officers returning from foreign ſtations.

Arms, accoutrements and clothing.

Commanding officers are reſponſible that the arms, accoutrements, clothing, and all other appointments, both of officers and men of their reſpective regiments, are in ſtrict conformity to His Majeſty's Regulations; that they are complete, and kept conſtantly in a ſtate of ſervice.

Whenever regiments ſtationed in Great Britain ſhall, from diſcharging their invalid men, or from any other cauſe, have a conſiderable number of ſpare arms at their quarters, the commanding officers ſhall cauſe the ſame to be delivered in to the civil officer preſiding at the neareſt ordnance ſtation, and will take a receipt for the ſame, correſponding with the ſtate, in which the arms are found upon examination; and if no ordnance ſtation is in their vicinity, they ſhall apply for directions reſpecting the diſpoſal of their ſpare arms to the Adjutant-General, to whom they will, in both caſes, make a report of the number of arms delivered. The ſame mode of proceeding is enjoined with reſpect to the diſpoſal of unſerviceable

ſerviceable arms; but commanding officers are directed to pay particular attention to preſerve the diſtinction between theſe two deſcriptions of arms: the former muſt be delivered in complete, or any partial deficiency muſt be noted, and accounted for; a ſtatement muſt accompany the latter, aſcertaining the circumſtances by which they have been rendered unſerviceable.

With the view of guarding againſt the poſſibility of miſtakes, blank cartridges for exerciſe are on every occaſion to be made up, excluſively, in blue paper; ball cartridges will continue to be made up as uſual in brown or whited-brown paper.

Inſtructions of officers.

Commanding officers of regiments are equally reſponſible for the inſtruction and improvement of the officers under their command, as they are for the drill of the men, and they are hereby moſt ſtrictly enjoined to give their utmoſt attention to this important object.

It is expected that every officer, who has been two years in the ſervice, ſhall be capable of commanding and exerciſing a troop or company in every ſituation, and ſhall be perfectly acquainted with its interior management, economy and diſcipline; and that every officer, after having been two years captain of a troop or company, ſhall have rendered himſelf competent in every

reſpect to the duties of a field officer. With the view of promoting this object, as far as relates to the duties of parade, commanding officers of regiments are at their diſcretion to take frequent opportunities of directing the inferior field officers and captains of the regiment to take the command of the parade, without any regard to their reſpective ranks, and in their preſence to exerciſe the battalion.

Attentions on this head from officers commanding brigades and reviewing generals.

Generals commanding brigades, and reviewing Generals, are directed to make the moſt ſtrict enquiries and obſervations on this head, and if they find any officers, who either from incapacity or inattention, are deficient in this part of their duty, it is incumbent on them to report their names to the Commander in Chief, in order, in the firſt inſtance, that they may on no account riſe to a higher rank, till they have proved themſelves equal to the performance of the duties attached thereto, and in the event of continued negligence or incapacity, that they may be removed from the ſervice, to which officers coming under this deſcription, can only be conſidered as an incumbrance; and in this caſe an equal degree of reprehenſion will attach to the commanding officer, unleſs he has previouſly reported the circumſtances to the officer commanding the brigade, or to the reviewing General.

Commanding officers of regiments are enjoined

joined to avail themſelves of every opportunity of inſtructing both the officers and men in the exerciſe and management of field artillery, and generally to encourage, by every means in their power, all ſorts of uſeful occupations, and manly exerciſes and diverſions, amongſt their men, and with the ſame care to repreſs every ſpecies of idleneſs, diſſipation and immorality.

Syſtem of general reſponſibility eſtabliſhed.

Nothing more eſſentially tends to the maintenance of regularity and good order, than that ſyſtem or chain of reſponſibility, which ſhould ſubſiſt from the higheſt to the moſt inferior ſtation; with this view each troop or company muſt be divided into as many ſquads of inſpection as the number of ſubaltern officers preſent will permit; ſhould there be a deficiency in the number of non-commiſſioned officers required to aſſiſt the ſubaltern officers in the diſcharge of this duty, corporals may be appointed to act as lance-ſerjeants, and the moſt approved private ſoldiers, as lance-corporals, who, if they conduct themſelves with propriety, ſhould be promoted on the firſt vacancies. The ſubaltern officers, to whom ſquads are entruſted, are reſponſible for the ſame to the captain, who is, in his turn, reſponſible for the ſtate of his troop or company in every particular to the commanding officer of the regiment. Where troops are quartered in a town, the officer who draws the billets is to take care, and affort them in ſuch a manner,

ner, as to render the quarters of each troop or company as contiguous as poſſible, and the captain or commanding officer is to have the ſame attention with reſpect to the billets of the ſquads of inſpection, in order that the officers and non-commiſſioned officers may with more facility perform the duty of continual ſuperintendance, which is never to be diſpenſed with under any poſſible circumſtances.

It is a very important part of the duty of every officer in the command of a regiment, and every captain or other officer commanding a troop or company, to take care that all articles are purchaſed for the ſoldiers, on the moſt advantageous terms, and at ready-money prices, and that they are delivered to the men at prime coſt, without any other extra charge, than what, on ſome occaſions, may unavoidably be incurred for carriage, and when regiments are on foreign ſtations, for freight and inſurance.

Regimental inſpections.

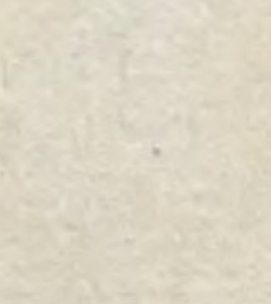
Inſpections of arms, ammunition, and neceſſaries, are to be made frequently, and at all ſuch inſpections the ſerjeants are to produce, each his printed copy of inſtructions and regulations reſpecting the drill and field exerciſe, any deficiency in which is to be immediately replaced at the expence of the ſerjeant. In all inſpection and review reports, it is to be particularly aſcertained, that the number of theſe books originally fur-

furniſhed to the corps at the public expence is complete.

All gaming in garriſon, camp, or cantonments, is ſtrictly forbid.

Officers commanding regiments are reſponſible for the regular attendance of the officers and men under their command at divine ſervice, and for the decency and propriety of their behaviour upon theſe occaſions. Divine ſervice.

All orders relating to the men are to be read and explained to them by an officer per company at the next parade after ſuch orders are given out. Orders to be read and explained.



The articles of war are to be read frequently to the men (agreeable to his Majeſty's orders therein expreſſed) in preſence of the commanding officer, the officers are to be at the heads of their reſpective troops or companies. The ſtricteſt ſilence is to be kept, and that reſpectful attention given, which is due to the declaration of orders proceeding immediately from His Majeſty.

In like manner, whatever parts of the preſent or future general orders are meant to regulate the conduct of the officers and men, are to be read and carefully explained to them, at leaſt,

once

once every month. The punctual obedience to this order, and alſo to the regulation of the 1ſt of September, 1795, touching the monthly ſettlement in the infantry, and the two-monthly ſettlements in the cavalry, with the men, and payment of their balances, muſt be certified upon the back of every monthly return, according to the form ſubjoined, which is to be ſigned by the commanding officer, viz. "I certify that the mens' accounts of the regiment, have been duly ſettled, by the captains or officers commanding companies, and the balances paid in obedience to His Majeſty's warrant, bearing date the 1ſt of September, 1795, and alſo that the articles of war, and the general orders, have been read to the officers and men in the courſe of the laſt month, according to orders."

Meſſing.

The regularity of the men's meſſing is an object of primary importance. In camp or barracks the captain or ſubaltern of the day muſt viſit, and inſpect the kettles, at the hour appointed for cooking, and no kettle is to be taken from the kitchens till this inſpection is made, and the ſignal is given by the drum for the men to dine, which ſhould be at the ſame hour throughout the garriſon or camp. Independent of this regimental arrangement, the officers of companies muſt daily and hourly attend to the meſſing, and every circumſtance of the œconomy of their companies.

It

Regulations respecting the ſupply of the troops with meat.

It appears that His Majeſty's gracious intentions, in allowing to ſoldiers the *extra price of meat* beyond a certain rate, as declared by His Majeſty's regulations of the 25th of May, 1797, (*vide Appendix*) and enforced and explained by the Secretary at War's circular letter, bearing date the 25th of March, 1801, (*vide Appendix*,) have not been univerſally underſtood, and acted upon with a due regard to œconomy. In ſome inſtances, through the judicious interference of the General Officers commanding in the diſtricts, certain regulations have been ſo properly and effectually eſtabliſhed on this head, that the intereſts of the public have been entirely guarded from impoſition, while the comfort and welfare of the ſoldiers have at the ſame time been duly provided for; and in other diſtricts, where the ſame ſalutary interpoſition had not been exerted, the charges for the *extra price of meat* have been made at ſo high a rate, as not only to manifeſt a material defect in the interior œconomy of regiments, but to ſhew an obvious miſconception of the principles on which alone ſuch charges ſhould properly be admitted againſt the public; the effect of which miſconception has evidently been to raiſe the price of meat upon the inhabitants in general. The ſerious attention of all the General Officers on the Staff is required to this important object. They are deſired to ſignify to the commanding officers of regiments, and inſtruct them to ex-

plain

plain in the cleareſt and moſt explicit manner to the non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers, that, although care is to be conſtantly taken, that the meat provided for the ſoldiers ſhall be at all times good and wholeſome, it never was intended to burden the public with the exceſs of price for meat, of a quality ſuperior to that, which the men were accuſtomed to purchaſe for themſelves before this bounty was extended to them; much leſs was it intended to authorize their purchaſe of the prime pieces excluſively: the carcaſs, the ſide, or quarter, of the beaſt, (according as circumſtances may require,) ſhould be purchaſed together: the exceſs, if any, being of courſe charged on the average price of the whole.

The certificates in ſupport of the charges made in the regimental accompts for the exceſs of the price of meat beyond ſixpence per pound, muſt (in conformity to a form which has been circulated from the war office) be authenticated in all regiments ſerving in brigade, in garriſon or cantonments, by the *additional ſignature of the general or other officer commanding.*

Bread.

If any bad bread is at any time delivered to the troops, it is to be complained of as ſoon as the defect is diſcovered, and not afterwards; no ſoldier is on any pretence whatever to ſell his bread,

Penalty of ſelling any part of military allowances or equipment.

wood, forage, or other allowance, his ammunition, or any other part of his regimental appointments.

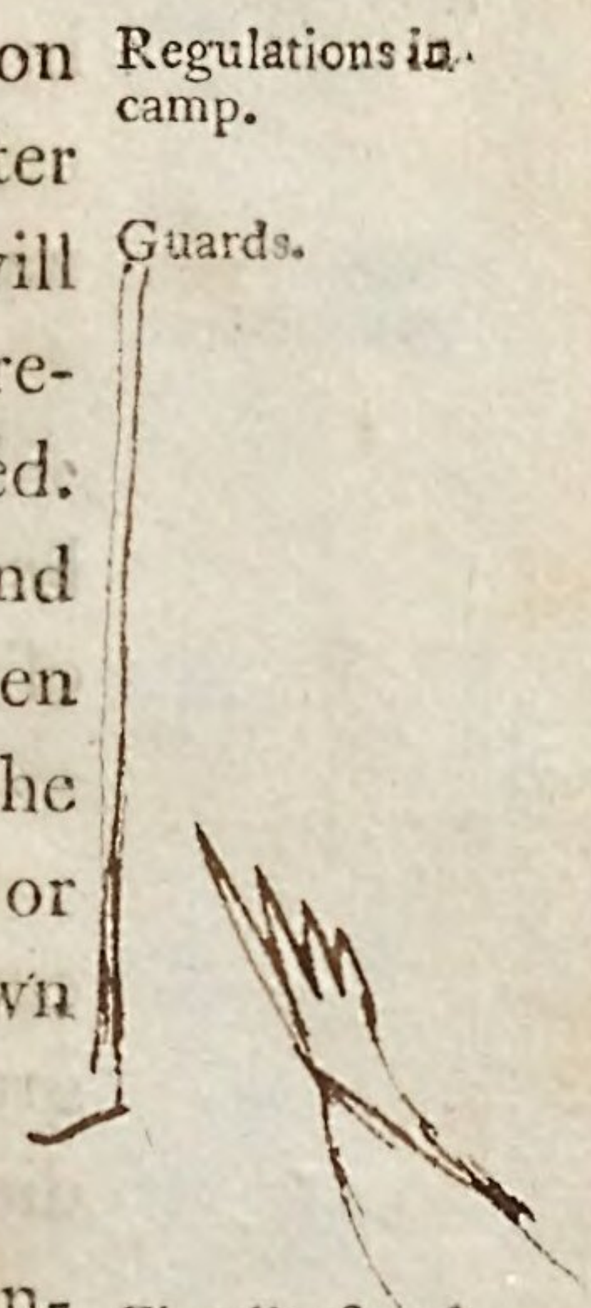
Soldiers

Soldiers convicted of this crime will be moſt ſeverely puniſhed; and all perſons purchaſing the above articles from ſoldiers, muſt be proſecuted for the offence to the utmoſt rigour of the law.

Regulations in camp.

On the arrival of a brigade, or a battalion, on the ground deſtined for its camp, the quarter and rear guards of the reſpective regiments will immediately mount; and when circumſtances require them, the advanced piquets will be poſted. The grand guards of cavalry will be formed, and the horſes picketed. The mens' tents will then be pitched; and till this duty is completed, the officers are on no account to quit their troops or companies, or to employ any ſoldier for their own accommodation.

Guards.



Cleanlineſs and accommodation.

Neceſſaries are to be made in the moſt convenient ſituations, and the utmoſt attention is required in this and every other particular, to the cleanlineſs of the camp. If circumſtances will allow the ground on which a regiment is to encamp to be previouſly aſcertained, the pioneers ſhould make theſe, and other eſſential conveniences, before the corps arrives at its encampment.

Whenever a regiment remains more than one night in a camp, regular kitchens are to be conſtructed.

No

No huts are to be allowed in front of, or between the intervals of the battalions, their proper ſituation is in the rear of the line of petty ſutlers.

Communications.

On arriving in a camp which is interſected by hedges, ditches, unequal or boggy ground, regiments will immediately make openings of communication of ſixty feet in width.

The ground in front of the encampment is to be cleared, and every obſtacle to the movement of the artillery and troops is to be removed.

Commanding officers of regiments muſt take care that their communications with the neareſt great routes are open, and free from any impediments.

Duties.

The officers for daily duty in camp, independent of guards, will be a General or Generals of the day, according to the circumſtances and ſtrength of the camp. In large camps, there will be a Lieutenant General of the day, and a Major General of each wing, or one Major General of cavalry, and one of infantry, and majors of brigade in the ſame proportion; a field officer per brigade, and a captain and ſubaltern of the day per regiment, and an adjutant and quarter-maſter of the day per brigade.

The officers on duty, and thoſe in waiting, as

next

next for duty, who are always to be mentioned in the orders of the day, are conſtantly to remain in camp, or within their cantonments.

All camp guards are to be regularly relieved at the ſame hour.

General officer of the day.

The general of the day is to ſuperintend the regularity and diſcipline of the camp, in every particular; he is to viſit the guards of the camp, and the out-poſts (unleſs the latter are put under the command of ſome particular officer); he is to call out and inſpect the inlying piquets as often, and at ſuch times, as he thinks proper; he is to receive all reports in camp, and make immediate communication of any extraordinary occurrences, to the Commander in Chief.

Brigade field officer of the day.

The field officer of the day has the immediate ſuperintendance of the camp of the brigade; he is to be preſent at the mounting and diſmounting of all the brigade guards, particularly of the inlying piquets, which are always conſidered under his command: he is to call them out, to inſpect them, to order ſuch patroles from them as he may judge neceſſary to enſure the regularity and order of the camp, and in the event of the inlying picquets being ordered to march, he is to march with them.

Captain.

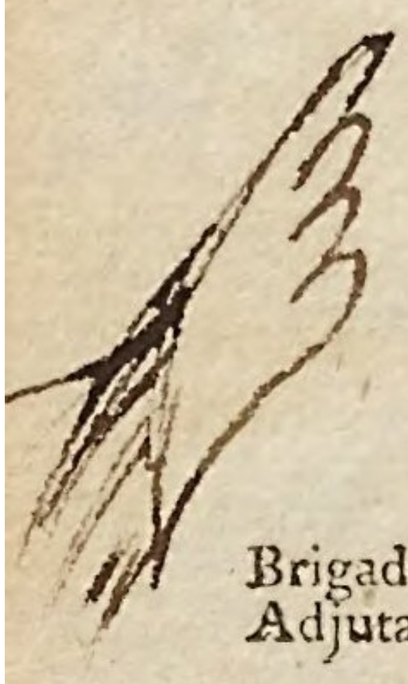
The captain of the day of each regiment ſuper-

intends the cleanlineſs and regularity of the camp of the regiment; he attends the parading of all regimental guards, orders the roll to be called frequently, and at uncertain hours, and reports every thing extraordinary to the commanding officer.

Subaltern.

The ſubaltern of the day aſſiſts the captain in his various duties, and reports to him any irregularity which may come to his knowledge.

The captain and ſubaltern of the day are each to viſit the hoſpital at uncertain hours, the captain is to make his report of the ſtate of the hoſpital to the commanding officer of the regiment.



Brigade Adjutant.

The adjutant of the day of the brigade is to aſſiſt the brigade major in the various details of it, and in the abſence of the brigade major is to receive and execute all orders; it may frequently be neceſſary for him likewiſe to attend for orders at head quarters.

Brigade Quarter-Maſter.

It is the duty of the quarter-maſter of the day, of the brigade, to attend to the cleanlineſs of the camp, to take care that all broken glaſs and filth of all kinds is removed, for which the quarter-maſter of each regiment is reſponſible, as far as the camp of his regiment is concerned.

Inlying piquet.

The ſtrength of the inlying piquets will depend

pend on that of the regiments, and on the ſituation of the camp. They mount at ſun-ſet, and muſt remain accoutred all night, and are not to be diſmiſſed from the parade in the morning till inſpected by the field officer of the day.

One fourth of each ſquadron of cavalry effective in camp (not including the men on duty) with a ſubaltern officer, will always remain ſaddled, and two captains per brigade of three regiments; the men of courſe remain booted, and ready to turn out, theſe are conſidered as the cavalry inlying piquets; they muſt parade at ſun-ſet, and be in every reſpect under the ſame regulation as the infantry piquets.

The next piquets for duty muſt always be warned, when thoſe actually on duty mount; and if the latter are ordered out, then the former accoutre and ſaddle, and conſider themſelves on duty.

In cantonments, the inlying piquets of the regiments are to aſſemble at their commanding officers' quarters every evening, and proceed to the places appointed for them to remain in during the night; they will join their companies in the morning, but hold themſelves in readineſs to turn out. In Cantonments.

In cantonments, the alarm poſts of each regi- Alarm poſts.

ment and of brigades muſt be immediately fixed, the troops muſt be made acquainted with the regimental alarm poſts, and the officers commanding regiments, with that of the brigade.

No officer is on any account to ſleep out of camp or cantonments without leave.

No non-commiſſioned officer nor ſoldier is to quit camp or cantonment without a paſs, ſigned by the commanding officer of the regiment, or by the adjutant, having received authority from the commanding officer.

Marketing people.

Every encouragement is to be given to the people of the country to ſupply the markets, and any ſoldier uſing them ill, or attempting to defraud them, will be puniſhed in the moſt exemplary manner.

Parties for foraging, &c.

All ſmall parties, whether for marketing, for wood, water, or ſtraw, are to be attended by a non-commiſſioned officer per company, and if the party exceeds eighteen men, and is to march any diſtance from camp, it muſt be under the command of a ſubaltern officer. On the breaking up of a camp, no hut or ſtraw is to be ſet fire to (without particular orders are given for that purpoſe), under the moſt ſevere penalties.

Miſcellaneous duties in camp.

Commanding officers of regiments wiſhing to have

have field days, or to practiſe their men in firing ball, are to aſk leave, and ſpecify the particular time at head quarters.

When pieces cannot be drawn, the men are to be aſſembled, and they are to diſcharge them in a ſafe place, under the inſpection of the adjutant, or other commiſſioned officer.

The officers of troops or companies are daily to examine the men's arms and ammunition, the latter is frequently to be expoſed to the ſun and air. Any damaged ammunition is to be immediately replaced.



The greateſt attention is required in regard to the arrangement of the men's arms, which muſt always be kept in the moſt perfect order.

The cavalry muſt always have their ſaddles, bridles, and accoutrements ready to put on their horſes on the ſhorteſt notice.

The troops muſt at all times be kept in the moſt perfect readineſs to turn out, and it is expected, that in half an hour from the time they receive the order to march, either in the night or day, the army ſhall ſtand formed at the head of its encampment, that the baggage ſhall be packed, and the whole be prepared to move. This ſtate of preparation is equally eſſential in

cantonments as in camp; and in both, the troops muſt be accuſtomed to march without any previous notice.

Movements of troops, or diſpoſitions of march, will not always be put in orders, but will be delivered to ſuch perſons only as they concern, nor is any one to expect more to be communicated to him, than is neceſſary for the complete execution of the ſervice required of him.

All ſuſpicious perſons about the camp are to be apprehended, and ſent under a proper guard to head quarters.

Proviſion for the attendance of clergymen, and the performance of religious duties.

Officers in the command of brigades or regiments are enjoined to provide for the regular performance of divine ſervice, and for a due diſcharge of all religious duties towards the men under their command, by the appointment of proper perſons to officiate as chaplains, and to enſure the regular attendance of officers and men at divine ſervice. Their correſpondence on this ſubject ſhould be addreſſed to the Chaplain General, under cover to the Secretary at War.

Officers commanding detachments and parties are reſponſible for the due attendance of the men under their orders at the pariſh churches neareſt to their quarters.

When-

Whenever His Majeſty's ſervice may require it, ſoldiers are, and at all times have been, liable to be ordered by the ſuperior officers on working parties as a duty. Working parties.

When it is neceſſary to employ them as artificers or labourers in the conſtruction of permanent military works, public roads, and the military ſervices required by the ordnance, and other departments of the army in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in the iſlands of Jerſey, Guernſey, &c. they ſhall receive, in addition to their military pay, the following rates of working pay, viz.

Subaltern officers - -	4s. per day.	
Non-commiſſioned officers, as overſeers, one for every 20 men -	Summer. 1s.	Winter. 1s.
Ditto, or privates, as artificers - - -	1s. 8d.	1s. 4d.
Privates as labourers - - -	10d.	8d.

Theſe allowances do not extend to the royal ſtaff corps, the nature of whoſe conſtant duty is intimately connected with ſervices of the above deſcription.

In ſummer, the hours of actual labour are ten, in winter, eight, and they will be paid in proportion for greater or leſs number of hours they may be ſo employed in each day.

It is to be thoroughly and clearly underſtood, that except for the performance of certain duties at ſieges, or in caſes that may appear to the General, or other Officer commanding, to be deſerving of particular conſideration, no ſuch gratuity of working pay is to be extended to, or claimed by working parties in camp or on ſervice, when work becomes the moſt important of duties, when the bodily exertion of every individual of every rank muſt be commanded to facilitate the operations, ſtrengthen the poſitions, and enſure the general ſafety of the army, and when the uſe of the ſpade, pick-axe and barrow are as eſſential for the defenſive, as that of the muſquet and bayonet are for the offenſive operations of the army.

It is likewiſe to be underſtood, that officers commanding regiments are not to furniſh working parties without an order from the General Officer under whoſe command they are ſerving, and that all requiſitions for permanent working parties to be furniſhed by the troops in Great Britain, ſhall be ſubmitted in the firſt inſtance to the Commander in Chief, except in caſes of immediate exigency.

The levelling of ground in the vicinity of the camp or barracks, and making communications between different parts of them, are duties of fatigue, and are to be performed without any additional pay.

No.

No. IV.

REGIMENTAL HOSPITALS,

As far as their Military Regulations are concerned.

THE regularity and proper management of regimental hoſpitals ſo materially tend to the good of His Majeſty's ſervice, and ſo much promote the comfort of the ſoldiers, that the neceſſity of giving the moſt conſtant attention to theſe important objects, cannot be too ſtrongly impreſſed on the minds of all officers in command.

Attentions required on this head from officers commanding brigades.

Officers commanding brigades are enjoined frequently to viſit the hoſpitals of the regiments compoſing their brigades, and minutely to inveſtigate the œconomy and order therein eſtabliſhed; to enquire into the ſtate of the patients, their diet, and attendance of every kind, and to enforce the ſtricteſt obſervance of the hoſpital regulations.

Officers commanding regiments.

Theſe attentions are required ſtill more in detail from commanding officers of regiments, who from perſonal obſervation have opportunities of checking every abuſe, and whoſe duty it is to extend to the hoſpitals the ſame ſyſtem

of

of order, regularity, and difcipline, which fhould prevail in their regiments.

Captains and fubalterns of the day.

The captain and fubaltern of the day of each regiment are to vifit the hofpital at different and uncertain hours, to obferve the cleanlinefs of the wards, the regularity of meffing, and the appearance of the men, who, while they are in the hofpital, are by no means to be permitted to contract habits of flovenlinefs in their drefs, but are expected to appear perfectly clean in every particular.

Every fpecies of gaming is ftrictly forbid. Any patient convicted of fwearing, diforderly behaviour, infolent and provoking conduct towards the attendants, or of any deviation from the hofpital regulations, muft be feverely punifhed.

The captain of the day is to report any irregularities he may obferve, to the commanding officer of the regiment.

Regimental furgeon.

The furgeon is to make a daily report of the fick to the commanding officer, who will make a weekly report to the officer commanding the brigade, who will make a general report of the fick of his brigade once a week to head quarters.

Regimental hofpitals are under the immediate direction of their refpective furgeons, fubject to the

the general inſtructions and ſuperintendance of the Inſpector General of Hoſpitals, or other profeſſional perſons, having authority for that purpoſe. It is the duty of the Inſpector General of Hoſpitals, and of ſuch other officers of the medical ſtaff as ſhall be ordered for that purpoſe, to viſit regimental hoſpitals from time to time; to obſerve whether the hoſpital regulations are ſtrictly adhered to, to enquire whether any cauſes of complaint exiſt amongſt the patients, and to ſubmit to the Generals Commanding in diſtricts, ſuch local obſervations as he conceives may tend to the benefit of the ſick.

Hoſpital accommodation to be provided by the barrack office.

In every barrack and garriſon, it is in the department of the Barrack Maſter General to provide accommodation for the ſick, in the proportion of one-tenth of the number of effectives; but when a regiment is in camp or cantonments, it is the buſineſs of the ſurgeon to procure an airy and commodious hoſpital, taking particular care, that it is amply ſupplied with wholeſome water.

In camp, a tent will be allowed, which muſt be pitched upon the beſt dry ſpot of ground, in the vicinity of the regimental hoſpital, to which it is granted as an aid, but muſt not, except in caſes of abſolute neceſſity, be itſelf conſidered as the hoſpital.

The

Regimental ſurgeon.

The reſponſibility for the order, regularity, and cleanlineſs of the regimental hoſpital, for the diet and care of the patients, and for the general conduct and œconomy of the whole eſtabliſhment, reſts entirely with the ſurgeon. Commanding officers are enjoined to furniſh ſuch military aſſiſtance as may be neceſſary for the attainment of theſe objects, and all non-commiſſioned officers, and others placed in the hoſpital, in aid of the ſurgeon, are commanded to yield the moſt implicit obedience to the inſtructions they may receive from him, and to enforce in every inſtance the moſt minute obſervance of the hoſpital regulations, which are to be fairly written and fixed on a board in the moſt conſpicuous part of the regimental hoſpital.

Attendants and aſſiſtants in regimental hoſpitals.

The ſurgeon ſhould be conſulted in the ſelection of the ſerjeant to be appointed to aſſiſt him in the hoſpital; and it will tend materially to the benefit of the ſick, that this non-commiſſioned officer, and the orderly men acting in the hoſpital, ſhould be conſidered as being in a permanent ſituation, and not liable to be removed except in caſe of miſdemeanour.

Guard.

A guard is to be conſtantly furniſhed to the hoſpital, and the ſurgeon will ſignify to the commanding officer of the regiment, the particular orders which he wiſhes to be given to the non-commiſſioned

commiſſioned officer commanding it, and to the ſentries.

When a ſoldier is ſent into the hoſpital, his arms and accoutrements are, if poſſible, to be left with his troop or company, and in no inſtance is he to take his ammunition with him to the hoſpital.

Regimental ſurgeons are enjoined to take under their care any non-commiſſioned officers or ſoldiers of the royal artillery, or of other regiments (upon the commanding officer's authority for ſo doing being obtained) who, being abſent from the corps to which they belong, from there being no general hoſpital in the neighbourhood, or from other unavoidable circumſtances, are under the neceſſity of applying to them for relief and aſſiſtance. In theſe caſes, the regimental paymaſter muſt repay to the ſurgeon the expence incurred, on the certificate thereof being ſigned by him, and counterſigned by the commanding officer; and the agent of the regiment to which the patient belongs, is ſtrictly enjoined to repay the ſame on demand, into the hands of the agent of the regiment, in whoſe hoſpital he has been received; the ſignature of the commanding officer of the latter is, in this inſtance, to be deemed a ſufficient authority.

Convaleſcents.

It is very deſirable, that in every regimental hoſpital,

hoſpital, there ſhould be an apartment appropriated to convaleſcents, whoſe diet and mode of living muſt remain under the direction of the ſurgeon, and who muſt themſelves be, in every reſpect, ſubject to the hoſpital regulations. A truſty non-commiſſioned officer muſt be appointed to the ſuperintendance of the meſſing, and conduct of this particular ward.

Convaleſcents, on coming out of the hoſpital, are not to be put on duty, till the ſurgeon certifies to the adjutant, that they are perfectly recovered; for which purpoſe the ſurgeon, or aſſiſtant ſurgeon, muſt daily make a particular inſpection of theſe men, at morning parade, to prevent any remaining longer exempted from duty, than the ſtate of their health renders abſolutely neceſſary. On a march, when circumſtances will permit, the packs of ſuch convaleſcents, as have not yet received certificates of their being fit for duty, ſhould be carried for them.

Convaleſcents when diſcharged from the hoſpital, ſhould not be put immediately on public duties, but ſhould be employed for a certain time, on regimental guards only, where they are not liable to be ſo much expoſed to the weather, or to fatigue.

Regimental ſurgeon.

The ſurgeon or aſſiſtant ſurgeon ſhall attend all

all field days and parades with arms. No puniſhment is to be inflicted, but in the preſence of the ſurgeon, or of the aſſiſtant ſurgeon, in caſe of any other indiſpenſable duty preventing the attendance of the ſurgeon.

In cantonments and barracks, the quarters of the ſurgeon muſt be near the hoſpital, and the aſſiſtant ſurgeon's tent muſt be pitched in its vicinity when a regiment is in camp.

The inſtructions for the economy and management of regimental hoſpitals, framed by the principal officers of the army medical department, and ſanctioned by the Commander in Chief, are to be conſidered as general orders: and all Generals commanding in diſtricts, and officers commanding brigades and regiments, are enjoined to give them full effect, and by their authority to enforce the ſtricteſt obſervance of them, within their reſpective commands.

No. V.

REGULATIONS

RESPECTING

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS

ON THEIR APPOINTMENT, &c.

Inſtructions to officers appointed to regiments abroad.

ALL officers on being appointed to regiments on foreign ſtations ſhall report themſelves to the Adjutant-General as ready to join, within one month from the date of their appointment.

Officers commanding regiments on foreign ſtations are directed to return, as abſent without leave, all officers newly appointed, who do not join at the expiration of the period required for their paſſage, unleſs it ſhall have been notified to them, that ſuch officers have obtained His Majeſty's expreſs leave of abſence, or of their being at the military depôt for the purpoſe of embarkation.

Officers abſent without leave to be ſuperſeded.

The pay of officers newly appointed, who fail to report themſelves, as above directed, to the Adjutant-General, will be ſtopped: and if their abſence is not ſpeedily and ſatisfactorily accounted for, they will be ſuperſeded.

Officers being appointed to regiments ſtationed in any part of the United Kingdom, ſhall (unleſs the King's ſpecial leave of abſence has been obtained) join their regiments within one month from the date of their appointments, on pain of being ſuperſeded.

Inſtructions to officers appointed to regiments at home.

The pay of all officers who neglect to join their regiments on the expiration of their leave of abſence, will without further notice be ſtopped, nor will the pay ſo reſpited be iſſued to them, unleſs through the medium of their commanding officers they can aſſign the moſt ſatisfactory reaſons for their abſence.

The pay to be ſtopped of officers who overſtay their leave of abſence.

Whenever officers commanding regiments on foreign ſtations find it neceſſary to make any change in the officers employed on the recruiting ſervice, they will report the ſame to the Adjutant-General, and by means of their regimental agents, make the earlieſt communication of their intention to the Inſpector-General of the recruiting ſervice, in order that the accounts of the party may be finally ſettled, previous to the removal of the officer.

Alterations in recruiting arrangements to be notified.

Any change made, in conſequence of directions from colonels of regiments, is in like manner to be previouſly notified to the Adjutant-General, and by the agents to the Inſpector-General of the recruiting ſervice, and to the officers in the command of the regiments abroad.

No. VI.

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE

COAST DUTY.

THE following regulations are to be obſerved by regiments of cavalry employed upon the coaſt duty.

Diſtribution of parties.

1ſt. The regiments ſtationed upon the coaſt ſhall, as far as poſſible, be ſo diſtributed, that there ſhall in no quarter be leſs than a ſubaltern's command; if in any particular quarter unable to accommodate that number, it may be neceſſary to have a quarter-maſter's or non-commiſſioned officer's party, that party ſhall be conſidered as under the command of the neareſt commiſſioned officer, who is to be informed when it is called out, with the view to his aſſuming the command of it, and reinforcing it, if occaſion requires.

Attentions of officers.

2d. It is very eſſential that officers employed in this duty ſhould, on their arrival at their re-

ſpective

ſpective poſts, make themſelves thoroughly acquainted with all the roads in the vicinity, as alſo with thoſe parts of the coaſt which are moſt likely to be reſorted to by the ſmugglers in carrying on their contraband traffic.

Applications from revenue officers.

3d. All applications from the revenue officers for aſſiſtance, muſt be made to the commiſſioned officer commanding at the neareſt poſt.

4th. All parties ordered out in conſequence of ſuch applications, ſhall conſiſt of a ſubaltern, or non-commiſſioned officer, and twelve men at leaſt.

5th. Where the poſts are not too remote from each other, the ſeveral commanding officers ſhall have directions to co-operate, to the utmoſt of their abilities, for effecting the intended ſeizure.

Diviſion of money ariſing from ſeizures.

6th. It is to be clearly underſtood and explained to each regiment, previous to ſending out their detachments to the coaſt duty, that the money ariſing to the troops from ſeizures, is to be divided (the uſual proportion of rank being attended to) amongſt the ſubaltern officers, aſſiſtant ſurgeons, quarter-maſters, non-commiſſioned officers, and private men of the regiment generally, and not to be confined to thoſe only

who are perſonally concerned in making the ſeizure.

7th. The claims of the troops on account of ſeizures are to be delivered to the Board of Cuſtoms and Exciſe, on or before the 1st day of December in each year.

No.

No. VII.

OUT-POSTS, ADVANCED PIQUETS, AND DETACHMENTS.

IT is very desirable that the duty of out-posts should be performed by troops especially selected for this service (with such support from the line as may be requisite) and be under the immediate direction of some General, or other Officer, particularly appointed to that command; but circumstances may render it necessary, that this duty should be done from the line, in which case, the out-posts fall under the command of the General Officers of the day, unless some individual officer is named to the command of them.

Light troops to be generally employed.

The duties of out-posts are so various, that they will usually require detailed instructions according to circumstances; the following directions will however apply generally, and are most strictly to be observed.

All out-guards march off without trumpets sounding or drums beating. They pay no compliments of any kind; neither do their sentries take any complimentary notice of officers passing near their posts.

Marketing people.

No guards are to preſume to moleſt any perſons coming to camp with proviſions, and are on no account to exact or receive any thing for their free paſſage.

Deſerters from the enemy.

Any officer, trumpeter or other perſon who comes from the enemy's camp, is to be ſecured by the firſt guard he arrives at, till the orders of the General commanding are known. When a deſerter comes in from the enemy, the officer commanding the poſt, or guard, at which he firſt arrives, is immediately to ſend him under a proper eſcort, (and without permitting him to be delayed, or examined, or any queſtions aſked him) to the officer commanding the out-poſts, who, after aſcertaining whether he brings any intelligence immediately relating to his own poſt, will forward him to head quarters.

Videttes and ſentinels.

The videttes and ſentinels on the out-poſts are always to be double. No officers, ſoldiers, or followers of the camp, are on any account to be ſuffered to paſs the out-poſts, unleſs they are on duty, or preſent a regular permit from head quarters.

Proviſion and forage.

The men on advanced piquets are to carry their proviſions with them, ready cooked, when circumſtances will permit. The cavalry to carry ſufficient forage for the time they are to be out.

Vigilance.

It is the duty of officers on all guards, to inſpect every relief of ſentries, both when they go on and come off their poſts; to call the rolls frequently, and by every means in their power, to keep the men under their command, in the moſt perfect ſtate of vigilance and preparation.

Guides.

Officers commanding out-guards are to ſend guides or orderly men to the major of brigade of the day, or to the brigade major of their own brigades, as circumſtances may require, in order to conduct the new guards, and to carry ſuch orders as may be neceſſary. When the army is on a march, they muſt appriſe the brigade majors of the ſituation of their poſts, as ſoon as they arrive at them.

Detachments.

All detachments of brigades which are ordered to march *immediately*, are to be taken from the inlying piquets, and replaced directly.

Medical attendants.

Whenever detachments are compoſed of 200 men, or upwards, a ſurgeon or aſſiſtant ſurgeon is to be ſent from the corps of the officer who commands. On particular duties, the attendance of a ſurgeon, or mate, may be requiſite with ſmaller detachments. Detachments of cavalry, of 50 or upwards, muſt be attended by a farrier.

Farriers.

Attentions of officers.

As ſoon as an officer commanding an out-poſt, or advanced piquet, (whether of cavalry or infantry) arrives on his ground, he muſt endeavour to make himſelf maſter of his ſituation, by carefully examining, not only the ſpace he actually occupies, but the heights within muſket-ſhot; the roads and paths leading to or near his poſt, aſcertaining their breadth and practicability for cavalry and cannon.—He ſhould examine the hollow ways that cover the approach of an enemy; and, in ſhort, conſider all the points from which he is moſt likely to be attacked. He will by theſe means be enabled to take meaſures to prevent the poſſibility of ſurpriſe: and ſhould he be attacked during the night, from the previous knowledge he has obtained of the ground, he will at once form a juſt eſtimate of the nature of the attack, and make his arrangements for defence, with promptitude and deciſion.

An intelligent officer upon an out-poſt, even unprovided with intrenching tools, will materially ſtrengthen his poſt, when the unobſerver would remain inactive. A tree felled with judgment, bruſhwood cut to a certain diſtance, pointed ſtakes about breaſt high, placed on the point moſt aſſailable by the enemy, may be attended with the greateſt advantages, and can be effected with the common hatchets, or bill hooks,

with

with which the ſoldiers are provided for the purpoſe of cutting fire-wood.

Nothing checks the ardour of troops more than an unexpected obſtacle, within point blank muſket-ſhot of the place attacked: this muſt not be overlooked by an officer who defends, and no impediment he can throw in the enemy's way, at that diſtance from his poſt, muſt be deemed unworthy his attention.

No. VIII.

PROVOST MARSHAL AND POLICE OF THE CAMP.

ON actual ſervice the provoſt marſhal or his deputy acting with the army will frequently make the tour of the camp, and its environs, and will have orders to ſeize ſuch perſons as are committing diſorders.

Patroles. The regiments encamped neareſt villages muſt ſend frequent patroles into them, to apprehend ſuch perſons as may be there without paſſes, or who having paſſes, may behave improperly.

Puniſhments awaiting. Any perſon committing waſte in gardens, orchards, plantations, fields, or incloſures, will be moſt ſeverely puniſhed.

Plunderers and marauders. Plundering and marauding, at all times highly diſgraceful to ſoldiers, under the circumſtances in which the army would take the field, in any part of the United Kingdom, and committed againſt the perſons and properties of our own countrymen, whom it is our duty to protect, will become crimes of ſuch enormity, as to admit of no remiſſion of the awful puniſhment, which

which the military law awards againſt offences of this nature. The provoſt marſhal in making his rounds, will be commanded to execute it immediately, and in its greateſt rigour, againſt all ſuch as are detected in the fact.

Deſerters.

If any ſoldier is baſe enough to attempt to deſert to the enemy, on being apprehended he will ſuffer immediate death.

Perſons forcing ſafe-guards.

Any perſon forcing a ſafe-guard will ſuffer death.

Followers of the army amenable to the abovepenalties.

Theſe puniſhments will attach equally to the followers of the camp, as to ſoldiers, and muſt be explained to them by the officers commanding the regiments by which ſuch followers are employed.

Puniſhments eſpecially decreed by the articles of war.

The articles of war have decreed puniſhments for the following offences.

Death is the abſolute puniſhment for cowardice, or miſbehaviour before an enemy, or ſpeaking words inducing others to do the like.

For mutiny, or concealing a mutiny, deſertion, ſleeping on a poſt, or quitting it before relieved, plundering after victory, quitting a poſt in battle, compelling an officer to abandon or give up his poſt, or perſuading others to do the like, cor-

reſponding

reſponding with an enemy, and ſtriking or refuſing to obey any ſuperior officer in the execution of his duty, a court martial may inflict death, or any other puniſhment it may judge adequate to the offence.

The crimes of perſuading others to deſert, of concealing, aſſiſting, or relieving an enemy; of being abſent from the troop or company a ſoldier belongs to, abſence from duty, drunkenneſs, and falſe alarms, are puniſhable at the diſcretion of a general or regimental court martial.

Aid to be furniſhed to the provoſt-marſhal in the execution of his duty.

All officers in the command of guards or detachments, are enjoined to give aſſiſtance to the provoſt marſhal in the execution of his duty; and any officer or ſoldier impeding him in the ſame, or offering him any inſult, will receive the moſt exemplary puniſhment.

No. IX.

GENERAL *and* STAFF OFFICERS.

Duties of general officers,

IT is by the zealous exertions and conſtant ſuperintendance of the general officers, that the ſyſtem of diſcipline which is eſſential to the reputation and ſucceſs of His Majeſty's arms, is to be eſtabliſhed and maintained.

as relating to brigades;

General officers commanding brigades, are expected very minutely to inſpect the internal œconomy and diſcipline of the regiments under their orders: they are frequently to viſit the hoſpitals and guards. On arriving in a camp, they are never to leave their brigades till the tents are pitched, and the guards poſted: they muſt always encamp with their brigades, unleſs quarters can be procured for them immediately in the vicinity of their camp.

General officers muſt not, at any time, change the quarter aſſigned them, without leave from head quarters.

as to the local and other circumſtances of the camp.

All general officers ſhould make themſelves acquainted, as ſoon as poſſible, with the ſituation of the country near the camp, with the roads, paſſes, bridges, &c. leading to it; and likewiſe

with

with the out-poſts, that in caſe they ſhould be ordered ſuddenly to ſuſtain, or defend any poſt, they may be able to march without waiting for guides, and be competent to form the beſt diſpoſition for the ſervice. They ſhould inſtruct their aides-de-camp in theſe particulars, and always require their attendance when they viſit the out-poſts.

An intimate knowledge of the ſcene of action, and its neighbourhood, muſt give the greateſt advantage to every officer, and enable him to diſplay his talents, and execute his duty with honour to himſelf and advantage to his country; but this is more particularly expected from General Officers, and others in conſiderable command. By maps, acquired local information, and unremitting activity and obſervation, they will attain this important object; which, in our peculiar ſituation, will enable them to act with decided advantage againſt an enemy, who muſt be much embarraſſed in his attempts to penetrate through ſo intricate a country, which he can have no opportunity of previouſly examining. Guides may ſerve in the common operations of marches; but near the enemy, the eye, and intelligence of the principal officers, muſt determine the movements of troops, and enable them to ſeize and improve every advantage.

Brigademajors Brigade majors and aides-de-camp are to be appointed

appointed from the regular forces, not exceeding four per battalion or regiment of cavalry, and (except thoſe attending His Majeſty and the Commander in Chief) muſt not be effective field officers of regiments. and aides-de-camp.

The detail of the duty of the brigade reſts entirely on the brigade major. He is conſidered as an officer attached to the brigade, not perſonally to the officer commanding it. His ſtation on a march is in front of the leading regiment of his brigade; he is to encamp in the rear of the center of the brigade. The brigade major, or an orderly adjutant, is to be conſtantly in the lines of the camp of the brigade. Majors of brigade and aides-de-camp, are, as ſoon as poſſible, to notify their General's quarters at head quarters. It is the buſineſs of the brigade major to call in the guards belonging to the brigade previous to a march.

No Officer under the rank of a General Officer, unleſs he commands the brigade (the Adjutant General excepted), has any right to give directions to the major of brigade on the general parade, or to interfere with any party he is parading, till the major of brigade delivers it over to the officer who is to command it.

All orders ſent by aides-de-camp, are to be delivered in the plaineſt terms, and are to be obeyed with

with the ſame readineſs, as if delivered perſonally by the General Officers to whom ſuch aides-de-camp are attached.

All appointments of aides-de-camp, brigade majors, or other ſtaff officers, are to be notified in the public orders.

No.

No. X.

REVIEWS AND INSPECTIONS.

THE following is the Order of March to be obſerved at Reviews performed before His Majeſty : Order of proceſſion.

1. Detachment of Life Guards, or other cavalry, preceded by an officer of the quarter maſter general's department.
2. The King's led horſes.
3. Aides-de-camp to the Commander in Chief.
4. Aides-de-camp to the King.
5. Deputy adjutant general—deputy quarter maſter general—deputy barrack maſter general—and King's equerries not in waiting.
6. Adjutant general—quarter maſter general—and barrack maſter general.
7. Commander in Chief.
8. Princes of the Blood.
9. THE KING.
10. Gold Stick in waiting, and Maſter of the Horſe.
11. King's equerry in waiting.

12. General officers on the ſtaff in ſucceſſive order, according to rank and ſeniority, followed by ſuch other general officers, not upon the ſtaff, as may be preſent.
13. Aſſiſtant adjutant general—Aſſiſtant quarter maſter general—and Deputy Aſſiſtants.
14. Aides-de-camp, and majors of brigade to general officers on the ſtaff.
15. Led Horſes belonging to general officers on the ſtaff.
16. The royal carriages.
17. Detachment of cavalry.

The above order of march is to be obſerved, as far as it is applicable, in all reviews before General Officers, eſpecially with reſpect to the deſcription of ſtaff officers who are to precede the General, which is to be ſtrictly confined to thoſe immediately attached to his perſon, preceded by an officer of the quarter maſter general's department of the diſtrict.

Information reſpecting the points on which reviewing generals are required moſt eſpecially to report.

His Majeſty's general Rules and Regulations for field exerciſe and movements, contain, as to thoſe points, ample inſtructions relative to reviews; and to them Reviewing Generals are to require in every inſtance the moſt minute conformity. General Officers on reviewing or inſpecting a regiment will be required to render themſelves perfectly acquainted with its interior œconomy and diſcipline, to aſcertain, by perſonal obſervation,

the

the ſtrict conformity to all orders and regulations, and are alſo fully and faithfully to report the reſult of their inveſtigations on theſe heads, not failing to beſtow on every deſcription of officers, and particularly on the field officers, on whom the diſcipline muſt be expected moſt materially to depend, that due proportion of commendation or cenſure, which the conduct of each in their ſeveral ſtations ſhall appear to deſerve.

They will be required generally to rectify every irregularity that comes to their knowledge, and if they perceive that the officers or men, or both, are careleſs, inaccurate, or ill inſtructed in their field exerciſes, they are not only to ſtate the particulars in their reports, but are alſo to order ſuch a courſe of drill, in conformity to the King's regulations, as they may judge beſt calculated to remedy what they have occaſion to cenſure. They will direct that their orders on this head are inſerted in the orderly book of the regiment; and they will tranſmit a copy of them to the Adjutant General, with the review returns and reports. The General Officer next reviewing the regiment, will, in his report, ſtate in what manner, and with what degree of good effect, the order iſſued at the previous review appears to have been obeyed.

Reviewing or Inſpecting Generals will alſo examine the ſtanding orders and regulations of the

regiment, and the courts-martial, which have ſat ſince laſt review, that they may aſcertain whether the neceſſity of frequent puniſhments has been ſuperſeded by the adoption of wiſe meaſures for the prevention of crimes, and by the zeal and aſſiduity of all the officers in their different ſtations to carry them into effect, and maintain the diſcipline of the regiment. They will (laſtly) conform to His Majeſty's commands ſignified in the various orders, which have been or may be iſſued relative to clothing, appointments, and other objects, in which reference is made to the examination and enquiry of reviewing or inſpecting General Officers, and will not fail to inſert the reſult in their report.

Reviewing Generals are moreover to require from the commanding officers of regiments a return of the number of men diſcharged, and regimental horſes caſt, ſince the preceding review, with the reaſons thereof, as likewiſe a return of the number of men propoſed to be diſcharged, and of horſes propoſed to be caſt, before the enſuing review, which men and horſes, ſo propoſed to be diſcharged and caſt, will then be carefully inſpected by the reviewing Generals, who will give or refuſe their aſſent thereto, as ſhall appear to them upon inſpection to be expedient, and the reſult ſhall be ſtated in their reports.

Every

Every regiment that is ordered abroad will be reviewed by a General Officer previous to its embarkation, and General Officers commanding on foreign ſtations are directed to cauſe a review to be made of every regiment as ſoon as circumſtances will permit, after its arrival at the ſtation under their command.

No. XI.

REGULATIONS

TO BE OBSERVED BY

TROOPS EMBARKED ON BOARD TRANSPORTS

FOR SERVICE ABROAD,

PARTICULARLY BY THOSE DESTINED FOR THE

WEST INDIES.

THE following Regulations and Obfervations from the principal Officers of the Army Medical Department, refpecting troops embarked on board tranfports, having received His Majefty's fanction, are to be ftrictly obferved.

Precautions to be obferved.

The principal objects are,

I. To guard againft accidents by fire.

II. To preferve the health of the troops by cleanlinefs, difcipline, regularity in meffing, and general attention to the treatment and conduct of the foldiers while on board.

Fire.

A fentry is conftantly to be placed at the cooking place or caboofe; or one on each fide, if

if the number of ſoldiers on board the veſſel are ſufficient; with orders not to allow fire of any kind to be taken without permiſſion.

The commiſſioned officers are to conſider it their eſpecial duty, to ſee that, in fumigating the tranſports, every poſſible prevention be uſed to guard againſt accidents by fire. The commanding officer on board is required to pay perſonally the moſt ſtrict attention to this object.

All lights are to be extinguiſhed at eight o'clock at night, except the lights over which there may be ſentries; a report of this order being complied with, is to be regularly made at the time to the commanding officer, by the officer of the watch; the officers' lights to be extinguiſhed at ten o'clock, unleſs the commanding officer on board ſhould give his permiſſion occaſionally for a longer time. No lights are to be ſuffered among the men except in lanthorns.

No ſmoking to be allowed BETWEEN decks.

Fumigation.

The frequent fumigation of the ſhip is deemed highly material, in order to prevent miſchief from confined air. The materials for fumigation may be brimſtone with ſaw-duſt; or the brimſtone may be thrown over hot coals. Nitre, to which a little vitriolic acid is added; or common ſalt, with the ſame addition of vitriolic acid.

Gunpowder wetted, or the heated loggerhead in the pitch pot.

This operation is always to be performed under the immediate eye of the medical officer on board, to prevent improper quantities of the articles being uſed.

Attentions of Officers.

Whenever circumſtances will permit, it is incumbent on commanding officers, previous to the embarkation of the men under their orders, perſonally to inſpect the tranſports, and to aſcertain that every neceſſary accommodation is provided.

As ſoon as the troops are on board, and before they are permitted to go below, an officer of each company is to ſee that the arms and accoutrements are taken from the men, and placed in order over their reſpective births; if cleats or ſlings are not already prepared to fix them, they muſt be immediately put up.

The arms are to be frequently inſpected, and the greateſt care to be taken to prevent their contracting ruſt, to which they are particularly liable at ſea.

The men muſt then be allotted to births, regularly by companies, in the order in which their arms are placed, and their packs muſt be hung

up

up near their births; while this arrangement is made, the men may be divided into meſſes, after which, each man is to be ſhewn his birth.

It is adviſable, that every ſoldier on embarking (however ſhort the voyage) ſhould be provided with a coarſe canvas frock, or other fatigue dreſs, to wear while on board.

In inſtances where troops embark under circumſtances, which render it neceſſary that they ſhould keep their ammunition in their pouches, the greateſt caution is to be obſerved. The pouches ſhould, upon theſe occaſions, be received from the men, and placed in a ſafe part of the ſhip.

During voyages in hot climates, the moſt beneficial effects are derived from the uſe of windſails. The maſter of the tranſport ſhould be deſired to have them made immediately, if not already provided, and they ſhould be conſtantly hung up.—Theſe ſails throw a ſtream of cold air between decks, and it is not an unuſual practice amongſt the men, at leaſt amongſt unexperienced ſoldiers, to tie up the bottom of them, by which this ſalutary purpoſe is defeated. The ſerjeant of the watch muſt be reſponſible that this irregularity is never committed.

Officers are enjoined to pay the ſtricteſt atten-

tion

tion to prevent the men ſleeping on deck in the warm weather, which they are very apt to do.—This practice is generally productive of fevers and fluxes.

Cleanlineſs.

The men are to waſh their feet every morning, for which purpoſe there muſt be two tubs of ſalt water in readineſs upon the forecaſtle by ſix o'clock in the morning; and again in the evening.

They are to comb their heads every morning with a ſmall tooth comb; to be ſhaved twice a week at leaſt; and once or twice a week in the morning to waſh their bodies all over: to put on clean ſhirts twice a week; and to have the means of changing their clothes when wet.

Great attention is to be paid to the cleanlineſs of the privies; and buckets of water are to be thrown down frequently in the day, to prevent the ſoil from ſticking to the ſides of the ſhips, at the relief of each watch.

The bedding is to be brought upon deck every morning, if the weather will permit, by ſeven o'clock; and to be well aired, in conformity to the regulations of the Tranſport Board.

The married people are not to be allowed to make ſeparate births *all over* the ſhips, by hang-

ing

ing blankets, which obſtruct the circulation of the air; but are to have adjoining births in ſome one part of the ſhip; and the women, as well as the men, are to be moſt ſtrictly ſubject to the order of getting up at ſix o'clock A. M. when all their partitions muſt be cleared away for the day.

The bedding being brought up, the men are to proceed in ſweeping, ſcrubbing and ſcraping the births and decks; but the decks not to be waſhed oftener than once a week, and then only when the weather is dry: fumigation is ſtrongly recommended, and is to be reſorted to as frequently as circumſtances will permit.

The boards of the lower births to be removed once or twice a week, to admit of cleaning under them.

The officer of the watch is to be always preſent, and directing, at the cleaning of the births, &c. and when the dirt is all cleaned away, to report to the commanding officer, who will order the men to get their breakfaſt at eight o'clock.

A general parade to take place at nine o'clock, when every man muſt appear as clean as his ſituation will allow; his hands and face waſhed, his hair well combed.

At dinner-time, the officer upon duty is to attend

tend to ſee that the men are regular at their meſſes; that their rum is mixed with at leaſt three parts of water to one of ſpirit; and ſhould he obſerve any circumſtance of neglect in victualling the troops, he is to report the ſame to the officer commanding on board, who, if neceſſary, will make his complaint thereupon, as alſo on any other matters touching the conduct of the maſters of the veſſels, to the agent of tranſports. Minutes of all theſe circumſtances ſhould be taken by the commanding officer and kept by him, if not in company with the tranſport agent.

The greateſt care is to be taken that the coppers be well and regularly cleaned, both before and after uſe.

The men are to parade again at half an hour before ſun-ſet, quite clean, as to their perſons.

Cooks to appear clean on parade once a day.

At ſun-ſet the bedding is to be taken down, and at any time during the day on the appearance of bad weather.

At eight o'clock in the evening every man is to be in his birth, except the men on watch: the officer of the watch to go round with a lanthorn to ſee that the above has been complied with.

The

The whole to be divided into three watches, both ſubaltern officers and men; the watch gives all the ſentries, &c. &c.

Diviſion of watches and officers on daily duty.

A captain of the day to be appointed to whom the ſubaltern of the watch will make his reports; and the captain to the commanding officer, if there be a ſuperior officer on board.

The whole watch to be always on deck, except when rain obliges them to go down for ſhelter; and, in fine weather, every man ſhould be upon deck the whole day.

They are to be drilled as often as the weather will permit; the uſe of ſhot as dumb-bells, and any diverſions calculated for the purpoſe of bodily exerciſe, ſhould be permitted as often as their other duties will allow, as of the utmoſt conſequence in maintaining the health and ſtrength of the men.

THE SICK.

THE ſurgeon or aſſiſtant ſurgeon is to examine the men at morning parade; and to obſerve in general whether there be any appearance of diſeaſe in any of them.

The

The ſick are to be ſeparated from thoſe in health as much as poſſible; upon the firſt appearance of any acute infectious diſorder, the ſignals to be made to the hoſpital ſhip; and the diſeaſed man removed to her.

Certain articles of diet being put on board each tranſport, under the name of medical ſtores, theſe are to be conſidered as intended ſolely for the uſe of the ſick, or convaleſcents; they are to remain in the charge of the maſter of the tranſport, and only to be iſſued upon demand in writing made by the ſurgeon from time to time as he ſhall judge proper; or, when there is no ſurgeon, upon demand of the commanding officer. And the ſurgeon or commanding officer is to give the maſter, at the end of the voyage, a certificate that his demands for the ſaid medical ſtores have been made only upon proper occaſions, and have not been expended for any other uſe, than that of the ſick or convaleſcent.

It is the duty of the medical officers to guard the men, when they get into a hot climate, againſt coſtiveneſs: and as, upon the firſt arrival of the tranſports in the Weſt Indies, a great number of canoes uſually come off with fruit, plantains, &c. generally very green and bad, the ſoldiers are not to be allowed to buy ſuch traſh, and ſhould only be ſupplied with fruit and vegetables under the orders of the officers, and by the re-

com-

commendation of perſons acquainted with the Weſt Indies.

If the ſoldiers are cleanly, well meſſed, and attended to in the ſeveral particulars above directed, every reaſonable hope may be entertained of their continuance in health.

Divine ſervice.

The foregoing regulations cannot be ſo properly concluded as by moſt earneſtly recommending to the officer commanding on board each ſhip to cauſe divine ſervice to be performed on every Sunday that the weather will permit; ſelecting, where there is no clergyman on board, an officer whoſe manners qualify him for that duty. Independent of the ſtrong reaſon which, in a religious view, demands the diſcharge of ſo important and ſacred a duty, the regular performance of divine ſervice has ever been found to produce and promote cleanlineſs and good order among the ſoldiery.

THE END.

APPEN-

APPENDIX

OF

CIRCULAR LETTERS,

REGULATIONS, AND ORDERS,

REFERRED TO IN THE

PRECEDING REGULATIONS.

PRECEDING REGULATIONS

REGULATIONS AND ORDERS

CIRCULAR LETTERS

APPENDIX

APPENDIX.

Copy of a Circular Letter to General Officers commanding Diſtricts, reſpecting half yearly Reports.

HORSE GUARDS, *5th December*, 1798.

SIR,

HIS Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief deeming it eſſential to the good of His Majeſty's ſervice, that he ſhould from time to time be made acquainted with the actual ſtate of every regiment, as well with regard to its field exerciſe, as to its interior œconomy and good order: and that he ſhould have, as far as poſſible, a perſonal knowledge of the merit and capacity of officers in the command of regiments, with the view to their being hereafter called forth to ſituations of more extenſive ſervice; I am directed to ſignify to you His Royal Highneſs's pleaſure, that every General Officer employed on the ſtaff ſhall, as ſoon as he can conveniently, after the 1ſt day of March, and the 1ſt day of September in each year, make a report of what has fallen within his obſervation, on thoſe important ſubjects, in the courſe of the preceding half year, addreſſing his letters to the General commanding in the diſtrict, by whom they will be forwarded to the Adjutant General, together with any obſervations he may judge it expedient to add, for His Royal Highneſs's further information.

In theſe letters each General is required, in the firſt inſtance, to ſpecify the actual effective ſtrength and the eſtabliſhment of the different corps under his orders: he will mention what officer, or officers, have been in the command of each corps during the period in queſtion, (not, however, adverting to every occaſional command of a few days) and it will be his duty to ſtate the degree of attention, which he conceives each officer to have beſtowed on his regiment, and the progreſs it has made, while under his particular direction, in diſcipline, in the field exerciſes in general, and particularly in the manœuvres, which have been preſcribed for the practice of the troops by His Majeſty's command. He will ſpecify, in regard to each regiment, whether the King's regulations are, or are not, ſtrictly complied with in every reſpect, whether the officers and non-commiſſioned officers are properly inſtructed, and whether they perform with promptitude and energy their duty in the field and in quarters, and by their conduct in their reſpective ſtations promote, to the beſt of their abilities, the diſcipline of the regiment; he will, in general terms, report the goodneſs, ſize, age, and make of the men and horſes, and the condition of their clothing, arms, accoutrements, and horſe furniture, which are required to be at all times complete, and perfectly uniform; he will mention the caſualties which have occurred during the preceding ſix months, reporting the number and appearance of the recruits which have joined each regiment, and the progreſs they have made in learning their exerciſe, and other branches of military diſcipline; he will notice whether the regimental accounts are kept with accuracy, and whether the non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers receive every thing which is their due, both in reſpect to pay and clothing, with regularity, and will mention whether any complaints exiſt in any corps, and

of

of what nature they are; he will ſtate his having inſpected the regimental orderly books, with due obſervations on the regularity, or irregularity of the entry made therein of the general and ſtanding orders received from the Commander in Chief, or from the Secretary at War; he will aſcertain that no man is kept on the ſtrength of any regiment under his command, who is not clothed, and who does not do his duty as a ſoldier.

The management of the regimental hoſpitals, and the regularity obſerved in regard to the men's meſſing will form an eſſential part of this report, and in the event of any irregularity having occurred in the proceedings of any regimental courts martial, or in the execution of the ſentences awarded by them, it is His Royal Highneſs's pleaſure, that the ſame ſhall be ſpecially reported.

You will pleaſe to circulate the contents of this letter to all the general officers in the diſtrict under your command, to the end that they may be prepared to comply with His Royal Highneſs's orders.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your moſt obedient

humble Servant,

(Signed) W. FAWCETT,

Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HORSE GUARDS, 15*th February*, 1803.

IT is His Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief's pleaſure, that in future the accompanying forms of diſcharges ſhall be adopted, excluſively of all others, by regiments on foreign or home ſervice, as the caſe may be, viz.

No. 1. Form of a recommendatory diſcharge, to be uſed by regiments at home.

No. 2. Form of a diſcharge, without a recommendation, to be uſed by regiments at home.

No. 3. Form of a recommendatory diſcharge, to be uſed by regiments ſerving on foreign ſtations.

No. 4. Form of a diſcharge, without a recommendation, to be uſed by regiments ſerving on foreign ſtations.

By order of His Royal Highneſs
the Commander in Chief.

HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant General of the Forces.

By
Commanding His Majeſty's *Regiment of*
whereof *is Colonel.*

THESE are to certify, that the bearer hereof
in the regiment aforeſaid, and in

has ſerved honeſtly and faithfully for the ſpace of

is hereby diſcharged, having firſt received a full and true account of all his clothing, pay, arrears of pay, and all demands whatſoever, from the time of his enliſting, to the preſent day of his diſcharge, as further appears by his receipt on the other ſide hereof. And to prevent any improper uſe being made of this ſaid diſcharge, hereafter follows an exact deſcription of the above-named

He is aged about years feet
inches high, complexion,
hair eyes, viſage, born in the pariſh
of in the county of
and by trade a

Given under my hand, and the regimental ſeal, at
in this day
of 180

To all whom it
may concern.

I do acknowledge that I have received all my clothing, pay, arrears of pay, and all demands whatſoever from the time of my inliſting in the regiment and company mentioned on the other ſide, to this preſent day of my diſcharge, as alſo days pay to carry me to

as witneſs my hand, this day of 180

I &

HIS

HIS MAJESTY's *Regiment of*
whereof *is Colonel.*

THESE are to certify, that the bearer hereof,
in
of the aforeſaid regiment, born in the pariſh of
in or near the market town of
in the county of hath
ſerved honeſtly and faithfully in the ſaid regiment
but by

is hereby diſcharged, and humbly recommended as a proper object of His Majeſty's royal bounty of Chelſea Hoſpital; he having firſt received all juſt demands of pay, Clothing, &c. from his entry into the ſaid regiment, to the date of this diſcharge, as appears by his receipt on the back hereof.

And to prevent any improper uſe being made of this diſcharge, the following is a deſcription of

he is years of age, is feet
inches in height, hair,
eyes, complexion.

Given under my hand, and the ſeal of the regiment, at this day of
180

N. B. When a ſoldier is diſcharged, his wounds and diſorders muſt be particularly mentioned, *when*, *where*, and *how* they were contracted, and the ſurgeon muſt ſign the certificates, as well as the field officer—ſhould the man have any particular marks, the ſame are to be expreſſed in his deſcription.

I do acknowledge that I have received all my clothing, pay, arrears of pay, and all demands whatſoever, from the time of my inliſting in the regiment and company mentioned on the other ſide, to this preſent day of my diſcharge, as witneſs my hand this day of 180

HIS

HIS MAJESTY's *Regiment of*

whereof *is Colonel.*

THESE are to certify, that the Bearer hereof in the regiment aforeſaid, aged years, feet inches high, of a complexion, hair, eyes, viſage, born in the pariſh of in or near the town of in the county of and kingdom of and by trade a hath ſerved honeſtly and faithfully for the ſpace of years; but

is ſent to to proceed to the army depôt in *England*, and, provided the inſpector general of the recruiting ſervice confirms this certificate, he is hereby diſcharged, and humbly recommended as a proper object of His Majeſty's royal bounty of Chelſea Hoſpital; having firſt received all juſt demands of pay, clothing, &c. from his entry into the ſaid regiment, to the date of this diſcharge, as appears by his receipt on the back hereof [except*

* *Any claims reſerved for inveſtigation at home, are to be here ſpecified; if none, care muſt be taken that the word* except *is eraſed, and the blank filled up with theſe words, "And that he has no claim whatever upon the regiment."*

]

N. B. This certificate is given free from eraſure or alteration; ſhould any appear to have been made, the perſon making uſe of it, ought to be conſidered as a deſerter.

Given under my hand, and ſeal of the regiment, at this day of 180

Army Depôt.

I certify the within-mentioned to be unfit for ſervice, by reaſon of

This diſcharge confirmed for the reaſon aſſigned by

Inſpector general of the recruiting ſervice.

I do acknowledge, that I have received all my clothing, pay, arrears of pay, and all juſt demands whatſoever, [thoſe claims excepted, if any, which are ſpecified in the body of this, my diſcharge] from the time of my inliſting in the regiment, mentioned on the other ſide, to this date incluſive, and alſo days pay in advance, from this date, on my embarking for *England*, as witneſs my hand, at this day of 180

Witneſs

I do likewiſe acknowledge, that I have received all my pay, arrears of pay, clothing, and all other juſt demands whatſoever, from the time of my inliſting in the army, until the date of the confirmation of this certificate by the inſpector general, mentioned on the other ſide, together with days pay, to carry me to as witneſs my hand at the army depôt, this day of 180

Witneſs

HIS

HIS MAJESTY's *Regiment of*
whereof *is Colonel.*

THESE are to certify, that the bearer hereof
in the regiment aforeſaid, aged years, feet
inches high, of a complexion, hair, eyes,
viſage, born in the pariſh of in or near the town
of in the county of and kingdom of
and by trade a hath ſerved honeſtly and
faithfully for the ſpace of years; but

is ſent to to proceed to the army depôt in *England*, and, provided the inſpector general of the recruiting ſervice confirms this certificate, he is hereby diſcharged, having firſt received all juſt demands of pay, clothing, &c. from his entry into the ſaid regiment, to the date of this diſcharge, as appears by his receipt on the back hereof [except*

* *Any claims reſerved for inveſtigation at home, are to be here ſpecified; if none, care muſt be taken that the word* except *is eraſed, and the blank filled up with theſe words, "And that he has no claim whatever upon the regiment."*

]

N. B. This certificate is given free from eraſure or alteration; ſhould any appear to have been made, the perſon making uſe of it, ought to be conſidered as a deſerter.

Given under my hand, and ſeal of the regiment, at
this day of 180

Army Depôt.

I certify the within-mentioned
to be unfit for
ſervice, by reaſon of

This diſcharge confirmed for
the reaſon aſſigned by

Inſpector general of the
recruiting ſervice.

I do acknowledge, that I have received all my clothing, pay, arrears of pay, and all juſt demands whatſoever, [thoſe claims excepted, if any, which are ſpecified in the body of this, my diſcharge] from the time of my inliſting in the regiment, mentioned on the other ſide, to this date inclusive, and alſo days pay in advance, from this date, on my embarking for *England*, as witneſs my hand, at this day of 180

Witneſs

I do likewiſe acknowledge, that I have received all my pay, arrears of pay, clothing, and all other juſt demands whatſoever, from the time of my inliſting in the army, until the date of the confirmation of this certificate by the inſpector general, mentioned on the other ſide, together with days pay to carry me to as witneſs my hand, at the army depôt, this day of 180

Witneſs

(Copy)

HORSE-GUARDS, 28*th May*, 1804.

SIR,

REFERRING to the general orders dated the 18th of April laſt, I have now the honour to ſend encloſed, by direction of His Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief, three forms of Diſcharges, which are in future to be made uſe of in the Royal Veteran Battalion under your command, according as the reſpective caſes of the men diſcharged therefrom ſhall be thought to entitle them to your recommendation, for the common out-penſion of five-pence per diem, or for the higher proviſion of ninepence or of one ſhilling per diem.

No. 1 is applicable to ordinary caſes as heretofore. No. 2, and No. 3 are the *Eſpecial Recommendatory Diſcharges* adverted to in the general orders above quoted.

You will perceive that the Diſcharge No. 2 is confined to the caſes of men, who, either by length of ſervice, or by wounds received, or diſorders contracted in the ſervice, are diſabled from *Military Duty*; and that No. 3 is ſtill further limited to ſuch men as are not only diſabled from military duty, but are alſo totally incapacitated by wounds, loſs of ſight, or other infirmities, from providing for themſelves. And His Royal Highneſs in the ſtrongeſt manner enjoins you to be particularly careful, that the eſpecial recommendatory diſcharges be granted in thoſe caſes alone which ſhall appear to fall ſtrictly and diſtinctly within the expreſs terms of the general orders above-mentioned, and of theſe his Royal Highneſs's inſtructions.

I am commanded to add, that copies of this letter and its encloſures will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the Royal Hoſpital of Chelſea, for their information and guidance in determining on the claims of the men, who, from time to time, may come before them with eſpecial recommendatory diſcharges from the Royal Veteran Battalions.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

(Signed) HARRY CALVERT,

Adjutant General.

To or Officer commanding

the Royal Veteran Battalion at

No. 1.

HIS MAJESTY's *Royal Veteran Battalion,*
whereof *is Colonel.*

THESE are to certify, that the bearer hereof,
in
of the aforeſaid battalion, born in the pariſh of
in or near the market town of in the county of
hath ſerved honeſtly and faithfully in
the ſaid battalion but by

is hereby diſcharged, and humbly recommended as a proper object of His Majeſty's Royal Bounty of Chelſea Hoſpital; he having firſt received all juſt demands of pay, clothing, &c. from his entry into the ſaid battalion, to the date of this diſcharge, as appears by his receipt on the back hereof.

And to prevent any improper uſe being made of this diſcharge, the following is a deſcription of
He is years of age, is feet inches
in height, hair, eyes, complexion.

Given under my hand, and the ſeal of the battalion, at
this day of 180

N. B. When a ſoldier is diſcharged, his wounds and diſorders muſt be particularly mentioned, *when*, *where*, and *how* they were contracted, and the ſurgeon muſt ſign the certificates, as well as the field officer. Should the man have any particular marks, the ſame are to be expreſſed in his deſcription.

I do acknowledge, that I have received all my clothing, pay, arrears of pay, and all demands whatſoever, during the period of my ſervice in the Royal Veteran Battalion, mentioned on the other ſide, to this preſent day of my diſcharge, as witneſs my hand, this day of

180

No. 2. Especial Recommendatory Discharge.

HIS MAJESTY's *Royal Veteran Battalion,*
whereof *is Colonel.*

Corps. | Number of Years. | Months. | Wounds or Diſorders.

THESE are to certify, that the bearer hereof,
in the aforeſaid battalion, born in the pariſh of
in or near the town of in the
county of hath ſerved honeſtly and faithfully in
the ſaid battalion years months. That he
hath alſo (according to the beſt information which my particular inquiries have enabled me to obtain) ſerved honeſtly and
faithfully years months in other corps, as
ſpecified in the margin, and being now diſabled from further military duty*

he is hereby diſcharged, and humbly recommended as an eſpecial object of His Majeſty's Royal Bounty of Chelſea Hoſpital for the out-penſion of nine-pence per diem; he having firſt received all juſt demands of pay, clothing, &c. from his entrance into the ſaid battalion, to the date of this diſcharge, as appears by his receipt on the back hereof.

And to prevent any improper uſe being made of this diſcharge, the following is a deſcription of
He is years of age, is feet inches in
height, hair, eyes, complexion.

Given under my hand, and the ſeal of the battalion, at
this day of 180

N. B. The ſoldiers wounds and diſorders are to be particularly mentioned in the margin, *when*, *where*, and *how* received or contracted, and the certificate muſt be ſigned by the ſurgeon as well as by the commanding officer.

* "By length of ſervice," or, "by wounds received in the ſervice;" or, "by diſorders contracted in the ſervice;" according as the caſe may be.

I do acknowledge, that I have received all my clothing, pay, arrears of pay, and all demands whatſoever, during the period of my ſervice in the Royal Veteran Battalion, mentioned on the other ſide, to this preſent day of my diſcharge, as witneſs my hand, this day of

180

No. 3. Especial Recommendatory Discharge.

HIS MAJESTY's *Royal Veteran Battalion,*
whereof *is Colonel.*

THESE are to certify, that the bearer hereof,
in the aforeſaid battalion, born in the pariſh of
in or near the town of in the
county of hath ſerved honeſtly and faithfully in
the ſaid battalion years months. That he
hath alſo (according to the beſt information which my particular inquiries have enabled me to obtain) ſerved honeſtly
and faithfully years months in other corps, as
ſpecified in the margin, and being now not only diſabled from
further military duty*

Corps.	Years.	Months.	Wounds or Diſorders.

but totally incapacitated from providing for himſelf, he is hereby diſcharged, and humbly recommended as an eſpecial object of His Majeſty's Royal Bounty of Chelſea Hoſpital for the out-penſion of one ſhilling per diem; he having firſt received all juſt demands of pay, clothing, &c. from his entrance into the ſaid battalion, to the date of this diſcharge, as appears by his receipt on the back hereof.

And to prevent any improper uſe being made of this diſcharge, the following is a deſcription of
He is years of age, is feet inches in
height, hair, eyes, complexion.

Given under my hand, and the ſeal of the battalion, at
this day of 180

N. B. The ſoldier's wounds and diſorders are to be particularly mentioned in the margin, *when*, *where*, and *how* received or contracted, and the certificate muſt be ſigned by the ſurgeon as well as by the commanding officer.

* "By length of ſervice;" or, "by wounds received in the ſervice;" or, "by loſs of ſight;" or, "by diſorders contracted in the ſervice;" according as the caſe may be.

I do acknowledge, that I have received all my clothing, pay, arrears of pay, and all demands whatſoever, during the period of my ſervice in the Royal Veteran Battalion, mentioned on the other ſide, to this preſent day of my diſcharge, as witneſs my hand, this day of

180

Extract from His Majeſty's Warrant for increaſing and regulating the Pay and Allowance of Non-commiſſioned Officers and Private Men of Corps of Infantry ſerving at Home, from 25th May, 1797.

FROM the 25th of this inſtant May, inclufive, when the allowance before-mentioned commences, the ſoldier is to defray the whole expence of his bread and meat; with this exception, that if meat, of the quality proper to be provided for him, ſhould exceed the price of ſixpence a pound, or if bread, of the houſehold quality, ſhould exceed the price of three halfpence a pound, ſuch exceſs of price ſhall be allowed to him upon a quantity not exceeding three quarters of a pound of meat, and one pound of bread a day, for each man.

COPY.

(CIRCULAR.)

WAR-OFFICE, 25*th March*, 1801.

SIR,

THERE being reaſon to believe that the orders formerly iſſued, relative to the allowance of the extra price of meat to the non-commiſſioned officers and privates of His Majeſty's regiments of cavalry and infantry, are either not generally known, or have not been ſufficiently adverted to, I have the honor to encloſe to you, a form of an account, with the certificate to be annexed thereto, to be tranſcribed on one of the blank leaves of the regimental pay liſts, by which the expenditures under that head will uniformly be required to be vouched, before they can be admitted as a charge againſt the public.

I am at the ſame time directed to recommend to you in the ſtrongeſt manner to watch over the application of the ſaid allowance, to give the utmoſt attention to prevent any exceſs of expenditure, by taking care that no higher price is given than is abſolutely neceſſary for procuring good and wholeſome meat, ſuch as ſoldiers are uſed to have, and that no extravagance be admitted in the quality thereof.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

(Signed) C. YORKE.

Officer commanding

ACCOUNT of the extra Price of Meat purchaſed for the Non Commiſſioned Officers and Private Men of the Regiment of between the 25th of and the 24th of , both Days inclusive.

Days of Delivery.	Number of Non-Commiſſioned Officers and Privates preſent.	No. of Pounds of Meat delivered.	Expence of each Pound.	Difference exceeding 6d. per pound charged to Government.	Total charge to Government for each Delivery.
				£.	

WE certify upon honor that the non commiſſioned officers and privates for whom a charge is made in this return, were effective, and preſent, at the reſpective periods therein ſpecified; that the quantity of meat as ſtated, was actually delivered to them, agreeably to His Majeſty's regulations of the 25th of May, 1797, according to the rates and prices charged; and that every poſſible care has been taken to obtain the meat on the moſt reaſonable terms, and of the quality proper for the men.

———————— Commanding Officer.
———————— Adjutant.
———————— Pay Maſter.

No. 1.

RETURN of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Private Men of the Regiment of left in Great Britain and Ireland, on the Regiment's Embarkation for Foreign Service.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.	Years of		Size.		Reaſon for not Embarking with the Regiment.	Where to be Found.	Paid to Inclusive.	Clothed to Inclusive.	To be Recommended.	Not to be Recommended.	Balance of Accounts.						SIGNATURES, &c.
											Debts.			Credits.			
	Age.	Service.	Feet.	Inches.							£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	

N. B. Reaſons for Recommendation to be always ſpecified.

OFFICERS.

Rank and Names.	Reaſon for not Embarking.	Where to be found.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.	Years of Service.		Station for not Embarking with the Regiment.
	Full Pay.	Retired Pay.	

No. 2.

STATE of the Recruiting Parties and others, of the

Names and Rank of Officers	Where to be Stationed	Serjeants	Corporals	Trumpeters or Drummers	Privates
	Stationary at the Army Depôt	Serjeant A. B.	Corporal C. D.		

RECAPITULATION.	Captains	Lieutenants	Cornets or Enfigns	Serjeants	Corporals	Trumpeters or Drummers	Privates
Stationary at the Army Depot							
TOTAL							

		Captains
		Lieutenants
		Cornets or Enfigns
		Serjeants
		Corporals
		Trumpeters or Drummers
		Privates

A

ta

Privates

'S,

No. 3.

HALF-YEARLY RETURN of the Troops stationed in from the 25th to the 24th of under the Command of

REGIMENTS.	Date of the Arrival of Regiments during the preceding Six Months.	Date of the Departure of Regiments during the preceding Six Months.	*Effective Strength on the 24th of Departure from the Station.* — Commissioned Officers. Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets or Enfigns.	Staff Officers. Paymasters.	Adjutants.	Quarter-Masters.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Non-commission Officers. Quarter-Masters.	Serjeants.	Trumpeters or Drummers.	Rank and File. Men.	Horses.	CASUALTIES. Men. Recruits joined.	Died.	Killed.	Discharged.	Deserted.	Drafts. Given.	Received.	To or from what Regt.	Horses. Recruited.	Dead.	Cast.	OBSERVATIONS.
TOTAL																													

or Day of the Regiment's

RETURN of the General and Staff Officers in 24th of

GENERAL OFFICERS, &c.		STAFF OFFICERS.			
Rank.	Names.	Aides de Camp.	Majors of Brigade.	Chaplains.	

Printed for T. EGERTON, at the Military Library, Whitehall, by C. Roworth, Bell Yard, Fleet Street.

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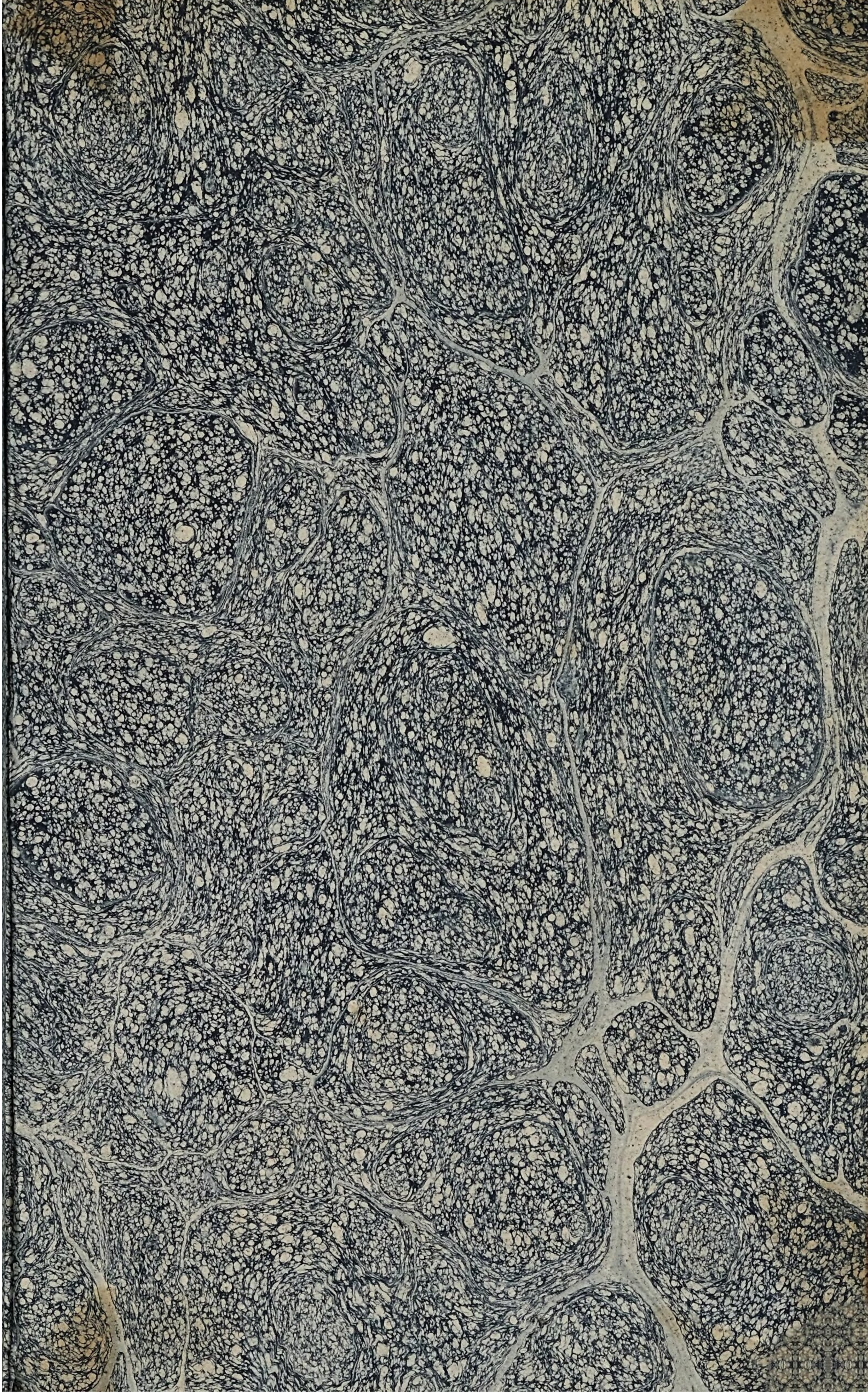
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CASUALTIES.

Men.

Captains.	Deserted.	Drafts Given.	Drafts Received.
A			



BSB Bayerische StaatsBibliothek
MDZ Münchener DigitalisierungsZentrum Digitale Bibliothek

General regulations and orders

London [1804]
Bamberg, Staatsbibliothek -- R.mil.o.135-o
urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb11766039-5